Reforms

(1923-24)

File No. 73 of 23

S L No. 1

Preserved

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G.R.S. IX—5]

Previous references. (1923-4. Reforms.)

File No. 73—23

Serial Nos. 1.

Later references.

Legis 15-37-1

Preserve

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1

P-82

Part B for February 1924.

SUBJECT

Draft provisional orders re the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

Ordered to be preserved.

Neil Pillai
6/2/1926.

(1)

To be recorded
in the minutes
book under the
"Provisional Appr
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Provisional
Plan
of
Greater Sydney
Planning Area

The Premier

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PROVISIONAL DRAFT ORDER

ON THE MODE OF GIVING A DEFINITE PLACE TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY IN THE MYSORE CONSTITUTION.

In the announcement made by the Dewan to the Representative Assembly last October, it was promised that the Representative Assembly would be given a definite place in the Mysore constitution, and in the terms of reference to the Reforms Committee, the Committee was requested to indicate the manner in which this could be done. The Committee have recommended that this could best be done by the issue of a special proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja under the Sign Manual.

His Highness the Maharaja has carefully considered this suggestion and has been graciously pleased to issue a proclamation defining the constitution, powers and functions of the Representative Assembly and making it impossible for any changes being effected in them by means of executive orders of Government. The proclamation also directs that whenever the Executive Government proposes to make a change in the constitution, powers and functions of the Representative Assembly, the Assembly should be consulted before any recommendation is submitted to His Highness. His Highness has been further pleased to declare that the Legislative Council shall have no authority to propose or discuss any matter with respect to the constitution, powers and functions of the Representative Assembly.

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(3)

DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDER

STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Representative Assembly consists at present of 282 members of whom 162 are representatives of taluks and sub-taluks, 73 of Municipalities, 18 of District Boards and the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board and 29 of Associations representing special interests and communities.

Government considered the constitution of the Assembly to be defective in some respects. Firstly, while the election of the members returned from taluks and sub-taluks is direct, the election of those returned by Municipalities and District Boards is not. Secondly, no provision has been made for the adequate representation of minorities. Government also considered that in view of the enlarged powers and functions with which it was proposed to invest the Assembly, it was desirable to reduce its strength to about 200. In the terms of reference to the Reforms Committee these points were specifically mentioned and they were requested to examine the matter carefully and submit suitable proposals.

The Committee have recommended that, in order to admit of the various interests requiring representation, the strength of the Assembly may be fixed at 250 for the present and that these seats should be distributed as follows:—

(1) Representatives of rural areas	163
(2) Representatives of urban areas	37
(3) Representatives of special interests	15
(4) Representatives of minority communities	35

As regards the total strength of the Assembly, the Government while accepting the recommendation of the Committee that this may be fixed at 250 for the present, consider that it is necessary to make due provision for the representation of new interests and constituencies that may spring up in future, including the Yelandur and Sringeri Jahgirs which have now been given the right of representation and were not taken into account by the Committee in propositg a strength of 250. Accordingly, the strength of the Representative Assembly will be fixed at 250 normally, but with power to Government to increase the number up to a maximum of 275 in order to meet the demand for the representation of constituencies that may develop in course of time.

The rural constituencies proposed by the Committee correspond to the existing taluk and sub-taluk constituencies with the addition of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board area which is proposed to be treated as a separate rural constituency distinct from the rest of the Bowringpet Taluk. The proposal is approved. As Government have now decided to extend the franchise to the Jahgirs of Yelandur and Sringeri, these two areas will also be included among the rural constituencies of the Representative Assembly.

Under the existing constitution of the Assembly, the taluk representatives come in by direct election by the taluk voters. In the case of representatives of urban areas and the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, the election is secondary, the members representing them being returned not by the voters in these areas directly, but by the Municipal Councils and the Sanitary Board. In the case of the 16 members deputed by the District Boards, the representation is even more remote since these Boards include members returned by secondary election through the Municipal Councils and Taluk Boards. The Committee's recommendations remove these anomalies, since it is not proposed to give any representation to District Boards, and in the case of the Town Municipalities which are to be given separate representation, the election will be by the Municipal tax-payers and other qualified persons voting directly. Government are pleased to approve of these proposals.

The Committee recommend that out of the 250 seats which they have proposed for the Representative Assembly, 163 should be set apart for rural representations. This is approved. With the addition of one member each for the Jahgirs of Sringeri and Yelandur the total number of rural representatives will be 165.

The Committee recommend that 37 seats should be reserved for urban members and they propose that these members should be returned from 31 Municipalities of which they have given a list. It is observed that the list includes the two City Municipalities and those Town and Minor Municipalities which have a population of 5,000 and upwards. Government consider that the Minor Municipalities which have a very elementary form of Municipal administration, with only a few of the sections of the Municipal Regulation applied to them, cannot be regarded as entitled to separate representation as urban constituencies and they are pleased to direct that the privilege be limited to the two City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore which may each return four members and to Town Municipalities declared as such with a population of 5,000 and over, which may return one member each. Steps will be taken to declare minor municipalities with a population of 5,000 and over as Town Municipalities and when this is done the total number of members from urban constituencies will for the present be 37.

The proposal of the Committee that provision should be made in the composition of the Representative Assembly for the representation of special interests and minority communities is in accordance with the Dewan's announcement and is approved.

The Committee recommend that 15 seats should be set apart for special interests which are proposed to be represented as far as possible by persons elected by recognised associations serving such interests. Government approve of these proposals. The special interests recognised for the present will be University Education, legal interests, Planting, Gold Mining, Trade and Commerce and Inamdars. As a large number of merchants and bankers are usually returned through the general electorates, Government consider it unnecessary to form a separate constituency for them as proposed by the Committee. For the present, the recognised constituencies in connection with the above interests will be the Mysore University, the Advocates enrolled in the Mysore Chief Court, the European Planting Associations in the Mysore State, the Indian Planting Associations in the State, the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board, the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and the Inamdars in the State. Each of these constituencies will return one member except the Mysore University which will return two. These constituencies will absorb eight seats leaving seven available for the representation of such interests as Factory and Mining labour, Industries other than Gold Mining, Primary and Secondary Education, Co-operation and the like. Government hope that suitable organisations will soon come into existence for the representation of these and similar interests but in the absence of such organisations, Government will nominate members to represent some or all of these interests.

The question of the representation of minorities in the Assembly has been discussed by the Committee at great length. At present, any communal association which has been in existence for some time and conforms to certain simple conditions may claim representation irrespective of the size and importance of the communities concerned and the extent to which they may have secured representation in the general elections. The Committee, while recognising that the problem of minorities is one of great importance, and that the demand for their protection is not to be brushed aside, have rejected, as unsuitable, the devices of exclusive communal electorates and the reservation of seats for communal candidates in plural constituencies. The majority of the Committee recommend a system of facultative representation of minorities through associations and their recommendations are summarised as follows:—

(i) For the representation of minorities the best way is to allow representation through associations and by nomination, if necessary, for the purpose of securing adequate representation.

(ii) The number of seats to be reserved for the representation of minorities by associations shall be 25; such minorities being communities numbering not less than 20,000 persons as classified in Census Tables.

(iii) In the apportionment of seats among minority communities by means of associations, the following facts should be considered by Government :—

(a) Numerical population,
(b) Voting strength, and
(c) Literacy.

(iv) Any minority community which numbers not less than twenty thousand persons and which is not represented in the Representative Assembly through the general electorates shall not be denied representation through an association if it applies for it.

(v) Ten seats shall be set apart for the representation of minorities by nomination by Government.

NOTE.—Thirty-five seats will be reserved for minorities out of which 25 will be filled up by appointments from associations and 10 by nomination. If there should be any vacancies in the number to be appointed from associations, they may also be filled up by nomination. The total number should not be liable to be reduced by non-recognition of associations or ommission to nominate.

The question of the representation of some of the minority communities has been specially discussed in the Committee's report. As regards Mahomedans, the majority appear to think that between the general electorates and associations, this community has reasonable expectations of obtaining adequate representation in the Assembly. As regards Panchamas and Animists, the Committee remark that their literacy is extremely low, that at present one Panchama has been returned to the Assembly through an association and that vigorous efforts should be made for the political education and increased representation of these classes. As regards the Indian Christian minority, the Committee remark that at present one member is being returned to the Assembly through an association and that having regard to the total strength of this population and the percentage of literacy among them which is more than five times than those of Hindus, increased representation of this community is desirable.

There are at present 29 members in the Assembly respresenting special interests including communal interests returned by associations. The scheme proposed by the Committee for securing the adequate representation of minority communities through associations has therefore the great advantage of being an extension of a method of representation already in vogue and well understood in the State. The Government consider the proposal is an improvement on the system obtaining elsewhere of exclusive communal electorates or of reservation of seats for communal candidates in plural constituencies, which have been rejected by the Committee as likely to widen and stereotype the cleavage between communities. At the same time, the Government are of opinion that some special safeguards are necessary in the case of certain communities which are distinct social groups widely separated from the bulk of the population. In other parts of India, Mahomedans, Indian Christians and depressed classes have been given separate representation on the Legislative bodies. It cannot be said that social conditions in the State so widely differ from those of the rest of India as to render it unnecessary to provide separately for the representation of these communities. Accordingly, the Government consider that a minimum number of 15 seats in the Assembly should be guaranteed to the Mahomedan community, five to Indian Christians and three to Panchamas. If the number of seats secured by these communities in the general elections falls short of the number above fixed, the difference will be made good by the appointment of members elected by associations representing the minorities concerned and if necessary, by nomination. With this qualification, the proposals of the Committee in para.....above are approved. The question of the tests to be satisfied by the associations representing special interests and minority communities is dealt with separately.

DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDER.

ON THE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

In his announcement to the Representative Assembly last October, the Dewan stated that the powers and functions of the Representative Assembly will be enlarged.

The Committee have examined the whole position and recommended the grant of certain powers to the Assembly in addition to its existing powers, these new powers relating mainly to legislation, taxation and the State budget. The Government have carefully examined the recommendations of the Committee and are pleased to order as follows :—

(1) *Legislation.*—In respect of legislative measures the Dewan announced that the Representative Assembly will be consulted in regard to all important measures; that the Legislative programme of the year will be placed before the Representative Assembly in the Dasara Session and the general principles of Bills discussed; that in cases where legislation is introduced in the Legislative Council before discussion in the Assembly, His Highness the Maharaja will, except in urgent cases, reserve his assent, until the close of the next Session of the Representative Assembly.

In general conformity with the above announcement, the Committee have made the following recommendations :—

(*a*) The Representative Assembly should ordinarily be consulted about every important legislative measure before the first reading of the Bill in the Legislative Council.

(*b*) All legislative measures about which the Representative Assembly is to be consulted shall be placed before it with a statement embodying the general principles of such measures.

(*c*) The discussion will be confined to the general principles of the Bills.

The opinion of the Assembly in respect of the general principles of any measure placed before it, shall be ascertained by taking votes.

(*d*) Any member may propose an amendment to the general principles of any measure *but not to particular clauses in the Bill.* The President may thereupon, at his discretion, obtain the opinion of the Assembly by taking votes.

(*e*) (i) In respect of every important measure of legislation introduced in, and passed by, the Legislative Council, which is not urgent and which has not been included in the Legislative programme presented to the Assembly, the Representative Assembly should be consulted before the Bill is submitted to His Highness the Maharaja.

(ii) After consulting the Assembly, it may be left open to Government to adopt such course as it may consider proper according to the circumstances of the case, *i.e.*, whether to submit the Bill as passed by the Council to His Highness with the opinion of the Assembly, or to place the opinion of the Assembly before the Legislative Council for further consideration of the Bill making such amendments therein as it may consider necessary in the light of the discussions at the Representative Assembly before the measure is submitted to His Highness, or to drop the original Bill and to place a new or amended Bill before the Council, or to adopt any other course that it may be considered proper.

(*f*) In the case of Bills brought forward by non-official members, which have received the sanction of the Dewan, the general principles as sent in by the member, shall be placed before the Representative Assembly at its next Session, before the Bill is introduced in the Legislative Council.

(*g*) When the general principles of a Bill have been discussed in the Representative Assembly, the opinion of the Assembly will be placed before the Legislative Council.

(*h*) Such officials as are nominated by Government, may attend the sittings of the Assembly and take part in the discussions but without the right to vote.

The Government are pleased to accept the above recommendations with the following modifications:—(1) The proposals contained in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) above are approved with the priviso that the statement to be placed before the Assembly under clause (*b*) may or may not be accompanied by a draft Bill in each and every case. It will be left to the discretion of Government to place the Bill before the Assembly or not, according to circumstances.

(2) In clause (*d*), the words "not to particular clauses in the Bill" and the next sentence will be omitted:

(3) The President may disallow an amendment if it relates not to general principles but to details. A clause to this effect will be inserted in the Rules of Business.

As regards the proposals of the Committee contained in clause (*e*), Government consider that the provision made by the Committee in clause *e* (*i*) & (*ii*) for consulting the Representative Assembly after a bill is introduced in or passed by the Legislative Council is unnecessary as they are of opinion that it is desirable to place all important legislative measures, except in urgent cases, before the Representative Assembly before they are introduced in the Legislative Council.

Clauses (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), are approved.

DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDER.

POSITION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY IN CONNECTION WITH NEW TAXES, ADDRESSES, INTERPELLATIONS, REPRESENTATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

New Taxes.

At present it is not obligatory on Government to consult the Representative Assembly in matters relating to taxation, though in recent years it has consulted that body in regard to certain important taxation measures.

In the announcement it was stated that no new tax will be levied without previously consulting the Representative Assembly.

In accordance with this announcement the Committee have recommended that :—

(1) proposals for levy of new taxes shall be laid before the Assembly for discussion and the opinion of the Assembly shall be ascertained by votes and that any modification which may be suggested in the course of the discussion may at the discretion of the President be also put to the vote,

(2) in the case of new taxation involving legislation, the Representative Assembly should be consulted before legislation is introduced into the Legislative Council.

The Committee have also defined the term "New Taxes" so as to mean taxes which require for their imposition the psssing of a frêsh Regulation or the amendment of an existing one.

The above recommendations of the Committee are approved.

Addresses.

At present Addresses to the President of the Assembly are allowed during the Dasara Session either by the Representative Assembly as a whole or by a majority of the Representatives of a district or of the Malnad area or by recognised associations.

The Committee recommed that Addresses to the President either sectional or by the whole Assembly may be omitted, but that Addresses by the whole House may be presented to His Highness the Maharaja.

This recommendation is approved.

Interpellations.

The privilege of putting questions to Government in the form of interpellations on matters of public interest or importance was granted to the Representative Assembly in Government Order No. Camp 8-58—G. M. 610-17-1, dated the 22nd April 1918. The number of questions that could be asked was fixed at 3 per district so that the total number of interpellations admissible was 24. The selection of interpellations, if more were received, was made at a meeting of the Representative Assembly Members residing in the districts held at the district headquarters.

The Committee have proposed that a maximum limit of 2 questions per member may be fixed, that the total number of interpellations admissible at a Session may be fixed at 50 and that their selection, if more than 50 are received, should be made by a Standing Committee of the Representative Assembly consisting of 15 members. They seem also to suggest the discontinuance of the present distribution of interpellations in equal proportion among the various districts of the State. Detailed rules in accordance with the above recommendations have been proposed by the Committee.

The proposal of the Committee regarding the formation of a Standing Committee of the Representative Assembly has been referred to in several of the representations received by Government from individuals, public bodies, associations and conferences. While a few are in favour of it, opinion is strong that it is not a satisfactory arrangement to leave the work of selection to a small body of 15 individuals as on account of ignorance of local conditions, they may fail to realise the significance or the importance of the subjects. Government agree with this opinion and are pleased to direct that the selection of interpellations, resolutions and representations need

not be left to a Standing Committee, but should be made, as at present, at a meeting at all the District Headquarters to which all the members residing in the district, including representatives of special interests and minorities should be summoned.

The maximum number of interpellations admissible at the Dasara and the Budget Sessions will be fixed at 52 and will be distributed among the various districts as follows:—

Bangalore and Mysore Districts	8 each
Other districts	6 „

The President may admit, in addition to the limit of 52 interpellations above fixed, interpellations on behalf of special interests or minorities.

The detailed rules on interpellations furnished by the Committee are modified as above and printed as annexure to this order.

Resolutions.

Neither under the existing rules nor practice is there provision made for the moving of resolutions in the Representative Assembly. In the Dewan's announcement it was stated that the Representative Assembly will be given the right to move resolutions on matters relating to the public administration and also on the annual State Budget.

The Committee propose that the Representative Assembly should be empowered to move not more than 25 resolutions on matters of public administration at the Dasara Session and not more than 10 resolutions of the same kind in addition to resolutions on the Budget at the Budget Session. They also propose that these resolutions should be submitted to the Government direct and that the Government should refer them for selection to the Standing Committee referred to in paragraph..... ....above. The order in which the resolutions are to be moved has, according to the Committee, to be determined by ballot.

As Government have not accepted the recommendation of the Committee with regard to a Standing Committee of the Representative Assembly, they direct that the selection of resolutions may, like that of interpellations, be made at the district meetings referred to in paragraph..... ....above and that the number to be selected for each district for the Dasara and Budget Sessions be fixed as below:—

District	Dasara Session	Budget Session (in addition to resolution on the Budget.)
Bangalore and Mysore Districts ...	4 each	2 each
Other districts ...	3 „	1 „

The order in which the resolutions are to be moved will be at the discretion of the President who may also admit additional resolutions relating to special interests and minorities.

The rules proposed by the Committee on resolutions relating to matters of public administration and resolutions on the Budget have been revised in accordance with the above decision and printed as annexure to this order.

Representations.

The privilege of sending representations to Government is being enjoyed by the Assembly from its very inception and has formed its characteristic feature. The number of representations which could be brought up at the Assembly has varied from time to time. At present it is limited to 450 subjects for the Dasara Session which are distributed as follows:—

Bangalore and Mysore Districts	75 each
Other districts	50 „

For the Budget Session, the total number is reduced to 100 and the number set apart for each district to 20 each. As regards the nature of the subjects, those of a purely local nature are not altogether excluded but preference is given to subjects of a general character. The selection of subjects is made by the members themselves, assembled at a meeting at the District Headquarters.

The Committee have proposed considerable changes in these matters and have proposed detailed rules. They recommend the reduction of the number of subjects from 450 to 150 for the Dasara Session and from 100 to 50 for the Budget Session. The distribution of subjects by districts is not retained and the selection of subjects is left to the Standing Committee recommended by them.

Government consider that in view of the privilege with which the Representative Assembly has been invested of moving resolutions on matters of public administration and the increase which has been sanctioned in respect of interpellations, representations are likely in future to play a smaller part in the proceedings of the Assembly than in the past and that a reduction in their number is therefore desirable in order to prevent unduly long sittings of the Assembly. They are therefore pleased to direct that the total number of representations that may be brought up at the Dasara and the Birthday Sessions shall be limited to 180 and 90 respectively. They will be distributed as follows among the various districts for the two Sessions:—

	Dasara Session.	Budget Session.
Bangalore and Mysore Districts ..	30 each.	15 each.
Other districts	20 ,,	10 ,,

The President may also, in addition, admit representations relating to minorities or special interests. The selection of the subjects will be made at the district meetings at which interpellations and resolutions are selected. Subjects of a purely local character will not ordinarily be included among the subjects to be discussed at the Representative Assembly. The order in which representations are to be taken up will be at the discretion of the President.

The rules proposed by the Committee with regard to representations have been modified as above and printed as annexure to this order.

DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDER.

QUALIFICATIONS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS AND CANDIDATES OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Representative Assembly was not at the time of its formation an elected body. It consisted of a number of merchants, landlords and other persons selected on account of their standing and influence. In 1891, the principle of election was first introduced, constituencies were formed and qualifications for voters and candidates prescribed. These qualifications have varied from time to time but the tendency has been to reduce the standard of qualifications so as to form a wider electorate.

In the Dewan's announcement it was stated that the qualifications prescribed for voters would be substantially reduced so as to extend the franchise to a considerable degree and that sex disqualification for voters would be removed. The committee have gone into the matter carefully and submitted detailed recommendations in order to give effect to this announcement.

At present, the following persons are qualified to elect members to the Representative Assembly and stand as candidates for rural areas.

(i) Qualifications of rural voters and candidates.

(a) Every person:—

(i) Who is the registered occupant of land assessed to Land Revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum payable to Government; or

(ii) Who is a kadim tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 50 per annum to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapter VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or

(iii) Who pays annually mohatarfa tax or municipal tax of not less than Rs. 10 to a Municipal Council.

(b) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire Inam Villages with a total beriz of Rs. 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in that taluk or sub-taluk;

(c) Every graduate of a University who ordinarily resides in that taluk or sub-taluk;

(d) Every person who is a retired or pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops.

The Committee propose that these qualifications should be modified so as to reduce the property qualifications of voters and candidates by 50 per cent. This would entitle persons paying land revenue or rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum or municipal or mohatarfa-tax of not less than Rs. 5 per annum and persons who own one or more Inam Villages with a beriz of not less than Rs. 125 per annum to be voters and candidates. The Committee also recommend that all persons paying income-tax to Government should be qualified as voters and candidates and that sex disqualification should be removed so as to render women competent to take part in the Representative Assembly elections. The alterations proposed by the committee are in general conformity with the Dewan's announcement and are approved.

Regarding urban constituencies which, as already started, have taken the place of Municipal Councils, the committee propose the following:—

(ii) Qualifications of urban voters and candidates.

"(a) The property qualifications of voters to the Representative Assembly in urban constituencies will be the same as those of voters for the Municipal elections in the constituencies concerned. The other qualifications shall be the same as for the rural constituencies."

"(b) Qualifications for membership and voting shall be the same."

"(c) Voters for urban continuencies are not entitled as such to vote at elections in rural constituencies. To entitle them to vote, they must possess the property or other qualifications prescribed for rural constituencies."

"(d) Graduates and Military pensioners who vote in urban constituencies are not entitled to vote as such in rural constituencies in which the urban area is situated unless otherwise qualified."

These recommendations are approved.

(*iii*) and (*iv*) Qualifications of voters and candidates in the case of special interests and minority communities.

The Special Interests recognised by Government for purposes of representation in the Assembly as well as the constituencies through which they will be represented are mentioned in paragraph ..... above. In respect of these as also in respect of other associations representing special interests or minority communities, the qualification of voters and candidates will be the membership of the association or other institution concerned except that in the case of the Mysore University only Fellows will be eligible to stand as candidates for the Representative Assembly.

General qualifications applicable to all classes of voters and candidates.

In addition to the above special qualifications the committee propose the following general qualifications for all classes of voters and candidates:—

"(1) That no literacy qualifications need be prescribed in the case of voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly;

(2) That voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly should be subjects of Mysore by birth or domicile; and

(3) That in addition, the voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly should have resided in Mysore State (outside Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) for at least three years."

Provided that in the case of persons possessing the prescribed property qualifications within the jurisdiction of Mysore residence, in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore shall not disqualify for voting or for candidature.

Provided further that in the case of Mysoreans by birth or persons who have already acquired a Mysore domicile by residence of not less than five years, residence in the Mysore State of six months prior to the date fixed for the preparation of the Register shall be deemed sufficient."

As the language in which the proceedings of the Assembly are conducted is mainly Kannada, Government agree with the committee that it is not necessary to prescribe any literacy qualifications. Government also agree that the qualifications requiring a voter or a candiate to be a subject of the Mysore State and to possess certain residential qualifications is necessary and they are therefore pleased to approve of these qualifications. They will be prepared however in the case of special interests to grant exemption in exceptional cases from the operation of this rule.

Disqualifications of voters.

The present rules relating to disqulifications of voters are as follows:—

"No person who has not completed 18 years of age, no person who is of unsound mind or has been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies in the opinion of Government a defect of character which unfits him to be a member of the Representative Assembly and no dismissed official shall be eligible to be returned as a member of the Assembly."

The committee have submitted the following rules—

No person can vote who is—

(1) under 21 years of age;

(2) of unsound mind; or

(3) an undischarged insolvent or bankrupt; or

(4) sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more;

(5) a dismissed Government servant;

Provided that in (4) and (5) the disqualification will cease to operate after 10 years from the date of release or dismissal unless the same is removed earlier by an order of Government.

Government observe that the rules proposed by the committee are more comprehensive than the existing ones and that they will have the effect of extending the franchise to women and Government servants. Government approve of these recommendations.

Disqualifications of candidates and members.

As regards the disqualifications of candidates or members, no person can be a candidate under the present rule—

(1) who has not completed 18 years of age ; or

(2) is of unsound mind, or

(3) has been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies in the opinion of Government a defect of character which unfits him to be a member of the Representative Assembly, or

(4) is a dismissed official, or

(5) is a Government servant, or

(6) is a female.

In the recommendation submitted by the committee they have proposed to raise the age limit from 18 to 21 years of age and to disqualify an undischarged insolvent bankrupt and they also propose to make the third disqualification referred to above more definite by making imprisonment for six months or more or conviction of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more, grounds for disqualification. These changes are approved.

Detailed rules on the various points dealt with in this order are printed as annexure.....to this order.

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(14)

DRAFT ORDER

ON THE LENGTH AND FREQUENCY OF THE SESSIONS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED THEREIN.

From the year 1881, when the Representative Assembly was formed, till the year 1916 it used to be held once a year at Mysore during the Dasara Season. In 1916, when the privilege of discussing the State Budget was given to the Assembly, a second session was ordered to be held in April every year for the purpose of considering the Budget. From the year 1917 this second session is being held in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. Under the existing rules there is no provision for holding Special Sessions in addition to these two.

The Committee recommend that normally there should be two sessions of the Assembly, one to be called the "Dasara Session" and held during the Dasara and the other called the "Budget Session" and held at such time of the year as may be most convenient for the proper consideration of the Budget. They also propose that provision may be made for the holding of additional sessions in special cases.

Government accept these proposals. They direct that there shall ordinarily be two Sessions of the Representative Assembly and that the first session shall be held during the Dasara Season as at present. As regards the Budget Session, Government regret that it may not be always possible to hold it in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja as the date for holding it will have to be fixed with reference to the budget business. It will not be possible to get the draft budget ready before the end of May and the final budget has to issue before the 1st July for the guidance of all the authorities. Subject to these limits, a suitable date will be fixed for the holding of the Budget Session of the Assembly.

A Special Session will be summoned only for Government business.

The following is the order of business transacted at present in the Dasara and the Budget Sessions :—

OPENING DAY—

(1) Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly in English.
(2) Addresses to the Dewan by Associations and Asssembly Members.
(3) Dewan's reply to the addresses.
(4) Reading of the Kannada Speech.
(5) Interpellations and reply to interpellations.

SUBSEQUENT DAYS—

(1) Discussion of the subjects brought forward by the Representative Assembly Members.
(2) Consultation of the Assembly in regard to important administrative and legislative measures.

CLOSING DAY—

Remarks of the Dewan on the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at or action proposed to be taken by Government in important cases.

BIRTHDAY SESSION—

(1) Dewan's Speech.
(2) Interpellations.
(3) Discussion of subjects including subjects left unfinished at the last session.
(4) Budget discussion.
(5) Consultation of the Assembly in regard to important Government business if any.
(6) Closing remarks.

The Committee modify this arrangement and propose that the nature of business to be transacted at the different sessions of the Assembly should be as follows:—

"(i) *At the Dasara Session*—

(*a*) The Address of the Dewan-President. Interpellations and balloting for precedence of resolutions.
(*b*) Government business.
(*c*) Discussion of representations.
(*d*) Resolutions.

"(ii) *At the Budget Session*—

(*a*) Opening speech of the President and presentation of the Budget; Interpellations, balloting for resolutions.
(*b*) Government business.
(*c*) Budget discussion—
(i) Resolutions on the Budget.
(ii) General debate on the Budget.
(*d*) Representations.
(*e*) Other resolutions.

NOTE.—The present informal procedure under which the Financial Secretary and the Comptroller meet such members as require information will continue."

"(iii) *At a Special Session*—

The arrangement of business at a Special Session shall be as the President may direct."

The Committee also propose that Government may rearrange the items of business or the order of business for sufficient reasons, but not so as to reduce the time allotted for private members business, except with the assent of the Assembly.

With reference to these recommendations of the committee, Government observe that in the committee's proposals in connection with the Budget discussion the moving of resolutions comes before the general debate on the Budget. They consider that, in conformity with the natural and usual order of budget business, the general debate should precede the moving of resolutions and that the power of the Assembly to move resolutions on the Budget should be limited to resolutions as to the general principles and policy underlying the budget without reference to particular grants or appropriations. Further in conformity with the orders of Government on the subject of resolutions in the Representative Assembly, there will be no necessity for a ballot to decide the order in which resolutions should be moved as the order will be decided by the President.

The Dasara Session lasts at present for about 7 to 8 days and the Budget Session for about 5 days. The committee recommend that the maximum duration of the Dasara Session should be fixed at 15 sitting days, that of the Budget Session to 10 sitting days and that of a Special Session to 5 sitting days. But the actual allotment of time proposed by the committee for the various items of business falls short of these periods. After a careful consideration, Government are of opinion that the work of the Assembly in each session can be completed in a shorter time than that proposed by the committee and they are accordingly pleased to fix the maximum duration of the Dasara Session at 8 sitting days and that of the Budget Session at 6 sitting days. These periods will be distributed as follows:—

(1) *Dasara Session*—

(*a*) Dewan's Address, interpellations and Government business		2 days.
(*b*) Representations	Not more than	3 days.
(*c*) Resolutions	Do	3 days.

(2) *Budget Session*—

(*a*) Dewan's Address, interpellations, Government business		1 day.
(*b*) General discussion of the Budget	Not more than	2 days.
(*c*) Resolutions on the Budget	Do	1 day.
(*d*) Representations	Do	1 day.
(*e*) Other resolutions	Do	1 day.

The length and the order of business of a Special Session will be settled by Government in each case.

The time fixed for Government business may be extended at the discretion of the President. Any business other than Government business left unfinished within the period fixed for it will lapse.

Subject to these modifications, the Government accept the proposals of the committee in respect of the duration of the various sessions of the Representative Assembly and the order of business to be transacted therein. The detailed rules submitted by the Committee have been altered in the light of these modifications and published as annexure.....to this order.

III

DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDER

STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Representative Assembly consists at present of 282 members of whom 162 are representatives of taluks and sub-taluks, 73 of Municipalities, 18 of District Boards and the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board and 29 of Associations representing special interests and communities.

Government considered the constitution of the Assembly to be defective in some respects. Firstly, while the election of the members returned from taluks and sub-taluks is direct, the election of those returned by Municipalities and District Boards is not. Secondly, no provision has been made for the adequate representation of minorities. Government also considered that in view of the enlarged powers and functions with which it was proposed to invest the Assembly, it was desirable to reduce its strength to about 200. In the terms of reference to the Reforms Committee these points were specifically mentioned and they were requested to examine the matter carefully and submit suitable proposals.

The Committee have recommended that, in order to admit of the various interests requiring representation, the strength of the Assembly may be fixed at 250 for the present and that these seats should be distributed as follows:—

(1) Representatives of rural areas	163
(2) Representatives of urban areas	37
(3) Representatives of special interests	15
(4) Representatives of minority communities	35

As regards the total strength of the Assembly, the Government while accepting the recommendation of the Committee that this may be fixed at 250 for the present, consider that it is necessary to make due provision for the representation of new interests and constituencies that may spring up in future, including the Yelandur and Sringeri Jahgirs which have now been given the right of representation and were not taken into account by the Committee in propositg a strength of 250. Accordingly, the strength of the Representative Assembly will be fixed at 250 normally, but with power to Government to increase the number up to a maximum of 275 in order to meet the demand for the representation of constituencies that may develop in course of time.

The rural constituencies proposed by the Committee correspond to the existing taluk and sub-taluk constituencies with the addition of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board area which is proposed to be treated as a separate rural constituency distinct from the rest of the Bowringpet Taluk. The proposal is approved. As Government have now decided to extend the franchise to the Jahgirs of Yelandur and Sringeri, these two areas will also be included among the rural constituencies of the Representative Assembly.

Under the existing constitution of the Assembly, the taluk representatives come in by direct election by the taluk voters. In the case of representatives of urban areas and the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, the election is secondary, the members representing them being returned not by the voters in these areas directly, but by the Municipal Councils and the Sanitary Board. In the case of the 16 members deputed by the District Boards, the representation is even more remote since these Boards include members returned by secondary election through the Municipal Councils and Taluk Boards. The Committee's recommendations remove these anomalies, since it is not proposed to give any representation to District Boards, and in the case of the Town Municipalities which are to be given separate representation, the election will be by the Municipal tax-payers and other qualified persons voting directly. Government are pleased to approve of these proposals.

The Committee recommend that out of the 250 seats which they have proposed for the Representative Assembly, 163 should be set apart for rural representations. This is approved. With the addition of one member each for the Jahgirs of Sringeri and Yelandur the total number of rural representatives will be 165.

The Committee recommend that 37 seats should be reserved for urban members and they propose that these members should be returned from 31 Municipalities of which they have given a list. It is observed that the list includes the two City Municipalities and those Town and Minor Municipalities which have a population of 5,000 and upwards. Government consider that the Minor Municipalities which have a very elementery form of Municipal administration, with only a few of the sections of the Municipal Regulation applied to them cannot be regarded as entitled to separate representation as urban constituencies and they are pleased to direct that the privilege be limited to the two City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore which may each return four members and to Town Municipalities declared as such with a population of 5,000 and over, which may return one member each. Steps will be taken to declare minor municipalities with a population of 5,000 and over as Town Municipalities and when this is done the total number of members from urban constituencies will for the present be 37.

The proposal of the Committee that provision should be made in the composition of the Representative Assembly for the representation of special interests and minority communities is in accordance with the Dewan's announcement and is approved.

The Committee recommend that 15 seats should be set apart for special interests which are proposed to be represented as far as possible by persons elected by recognised associations serving such interests. Government approve of these proposals. The special interests recognised for the present will be University Education, legal interests, Planting, Gold Mining, Trade and Commerce and Inamdars. As a large number of merchants and bankers are usually returned through the general electorates, Government consider unnecessary to form a separate constituency for them as proposed by the Committee. For the present, the recognised constituencies in connection with the above interests will be the Mysore University, the Advocates enrolled in the Mysore Chief Court, the European Planting Associations in the Mysore State, the Indian Planting Associations in the State, the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board, the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and the Inamdars in the State. Each of these constituencies will return one member except the Mysore University which will return two. These constituencies will absorb eight seats leaving seven available for the representation of such interests as Factory and Mining labour, Industries, other than Gold Mining, Primary and Secondary Education, Co-operation and the like. Government hope that suitable organisations will soon come into existence for the representation of these and similar interests but in the absence of such organisations, Government will nominate members to represent some or all of these interests.

The question of the representation of minorities in the Assembly has been discussed by the Committee at great length. At present, any communal association which has been in existence for some time and conforms to certain simple conditions may claim representation irrespective of the size and importance of the communitiee concerned and the extent to which they may have secured representation in the general elections. The Committee while recognising that the problem of minorities is one of great importance, and that the demand for their protection is not to be brushed aside, have rejected as unsuitable, the devices of exclusive communal electorates and the reservation of seats for communal candidates in plural constituencies. The majority of the Committee recommend a system of factative representation of minorities through associations and their recommendations are summarised as follows:—

(i) For the representation of minorities the best way is to allow representation through associations and by nomination, if necessary, for the purpose of secuing adequate representation.

(ii) The number of seats to be reserved for the representation of minorities by associations shall be 25; such minorities being communities numbering not less than 20,000 persons as classified in Census Tables.

(iii) In the opportionment of seats among minority communities by means of associations, the following facts should be considered by Government :—

(a) Numerical population,
(b) Voting strength, and
(c) Literacy.

(iv) Any minority community which numbers not less than twenty thousand persons and which is not represented in the Representative Assembly through the general electorates shall not be denied representation through an association if it applies for it.

(v) Ten seats shall be set apart for the representation of minorities by nomination by Government.

NOTE.—Thirty-five seats will be reserved for minorities out of which 25 will be filled up by appointments from associations and 10 by nomination. If there should be any vacancies in the number to be appointed from associations, they may also be filled up by nomination. The total number should not be liable to be reduced by non-recognition of associations or ommission to nominate.

The question of the representation of some of the minority communities has been specially discussed in the Committee's report. As regards Mahomedans, the majority appear to think that between the general electorates and associations, this community has reasonable expectations of obtaining adequate representation in the Assembly. As regards Panchamas and Animists, the Committee remark that their literacy is extremely low, that at present one Panchama has been returned to the Assembly through an association and that vigorous efforts should be made for the political education and increased representation of these classes. As regards the Indian Christian minority the Committee remark that at present one member is being returned to the Assembly through an association at that having regard to the total strength of this population and the percentage of literacy among them which is more than five times than those of Hindus, increased representation of this community is desirable.

There are at present 29 members in the Assembly respresenting special interests including communal interests returned by associations. The scheme proposed by the Committee for securing the adequate representation of minority communities through associations has therefore the great advantage of being an extension of a method of representation already in vogue and well understood in the State. The Government consider the proposal is an improvement on the system obtaining elsewhere of exclusive communal electorates or of reservation of seats for communal candidates in plural constituencies, which have been rejected by the Committee as likely to widen and stereotype the cleavage between communities. At the same time the Government are of opinion that some special safeguards are necessary in the case of certain communities which are distinct social groups widely separated from the bulk of the population. In other parts of India, Mahomedans, Indian Christians and depressed classes have been given separate representation on the Legislative bodies. It cannot be said that social conditions in the State so widely differ from those of the rest of India as to render it unnecessary to provide separately for the representation of these communities. Accordingly, the Government consider that a minimum number of 15 seats in the Assembly should be guaranteed to the Mahomedan community, five to Indian Christians and three to Panchamas. If the number of seats secured by these communities in the general elections falls short of the number above fixed, the difference will be made good by the appointment of members elected by associations representing the minorities concerned and if necessary, by nomination. With this qualification, the proposals of the Committee in para above are approved. The question of the tests to be satisfied by the associations representing special interests and minority communities is dealt with separately.

DRAFT PROVINCIAL ORDER ON THE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

In his announcement to the Representative Assembly last October, the Dewan stated that the powers and functions of the Representative Assembly will be enlarged.

The Committee have examined the whole position and recommended the grant of certain powers to the Assembly in addition to its existing powers, these new powers relating mainly to legislation, taxation and the State Budget. Thh Government have carefully examined the recommendations of the Committee and are pleased to order as follows :—

(1) *Legislation.*—In respect of legislative measures the Dewan announced that the Representative Assembly will be consulted in regard to all important measures; that the Legislative programme of the year will be placed before the Representative Assembly in the Desara Session and the general principles of Bills discussed; that in cases where legislation is introduced in the Legislative Council before discussion in the Assembly, His Highness the Maharaja will, except in urgent cases, reserve his assent until the close of the next Session of the Representative Assembly.

In general conformity with the above announcement, the Committee have made the following recommendations :—

(*a*) The Representative Assembly should ordinarily be consulted about every important legislative measure before the first reading of the Bill in the Legislative Council.

(*b*) All legislative measures about which the Representative Assembly is to be consulted shall be placed before it with a statement embodying the general principles of such measures.

(*c*) The discussion will be confined to the general principles of the Bills.

The opinion of the Assembly in respect of the general principles of any measure placed before it, shall be ascertained by taking votes.

(*d*) Any member may propose an amendment to the general principles of any measure *but not to particular clauses in the Bill.* The President may thereupon, at his discretion, obtain the opinion of the Assembly by taking votes.

(*e*) (i) In respect of every important measure of legislation introduced in, and passed by, the Legislative Council, which is not urgent and which has not been included in the Legislative programme presented to the Assembly, the Representative Assembly should be consulted before the Bill is submitted to His Highness the Maharaja.

(ii) After consulting the Assembly, it may be left open to Government to adopt such course as it may consider proper according to the circumstances of the case, *i.e.*, whether to submit the Bill as passed by the Council to His Highness with the opinion of the Assembly, or to place the opinion of the Assembly before the Legislative Council for further consideration of the Bill making such amendments therein as it may consider necessary in the light of the discussions at the Representative Assembly before the measure is submitted to His Highness; or to drop the original Bill and to place a new or amended Bill before the Council, or to adopt any other course that it may be considered proper.

(*f*) In the case of Bills brought forward by non-official members, which have received the sanction of the Dewan, the general principles as sent in by the member, shall be placed before the Representative Assembly at its next Session, before the Bill is introduced in the Legislative Council.

(*g*) When the general principles of a Bill have been discussed in the Representative Assembly, the opinion of the Assembly will be placed before the Legislative Council.

(*h*) Such officials as are nominated by Government, may attend the sittings of the Assembly and take part in the discussions but without the right to vote.

The Government are pleased to accept the above recommendations with the following modifications:—(1) The proposals contained in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) above are approved with the priviso that the statement to be placed before the Assembly under clause (*b*) may or may not be accompanied by a draft Bill in each and every case. It will be left to the discretion of Government to place the Bill before the Assembly or not, according to circumstances.

(2) In clause (*d*), the words "not to particular clauses in the Bill" and the next sentence will be omitted.

(3) The President may disallow an amendment if it relates not to general principles but to detailes. A clause to this effect will be inserted in the Rulesof Business.

Clauses (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), are approved.

B

DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDER.

QUALIFICATIONS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS AND CANDIDATES OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Representative Assembly was not at the time of its formation an elected body. It consisted of a number of merchants, landlords and other persons selected on account of their standing and influence. In 1891, the principle of election was first introduced, constituencies were formed and qualifications for voters and candidates prescribed. These qualifications have varied from time to time but the tendency has been to reduce the standard of qualifications so as to form a wider electorate.

In the Dewan's announcement it was stated that the qualifications prescribed for voters would be substantially reduced so as to extend the franchise to a considerable degree and that sex disqualification for voters would be removed. The committee have gone into the matter carefully and submitted detailed recommendations in order to give effect to this announcement.

At present, the following persons are qualified to elect members to the Representative Assembly and stand as candidates for rural areas.

(*i*) Qualifications of rural voters and candidates.

(*a*) Every person:—

(*i*) Who is the registered occupant of land assessed to Land Revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum payable to Government; or

(*ii*) Who is a kadim tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 50 per annum to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapter VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or

(*iii*) Who pays annually mohatarfa tax or municipal tax of not less than Rs. 10 to a Municipal Council.

(*b*) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire Inam Village with a total beriz of Rs. 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in that taluk or sub-taluk;

(*c*) Every graduate of a University who ordinarily resides in that taluk or sub-taluk;

(*d*) Every person who is a retired or pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops.

The Committee propose that these qualifications should be modified so as to reduce the property qualifications of voters and candidates by 50 per cent. This would entitle persons paying land revenue or rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum or municipal or mohatarfa-tax of not less than Rs. 5 per annum and persons who own one or more Inam Villages with a beriz of not less than Rs. 125 per annum to be voters and candidates. The Committee also recommend that all persons paying income-tax to Government should be qualified as voters and candidates and that sex disqualification should be removed so as to render women competent to take part in the Representative Assembly elections. The alterations proposed by the committee are in general conformity with the Dewan's announcement and are approved.

Regarding urban constituencies which, as already started, have taken the place of Municipal Councils, the committee propose the following:—

(*ii*) Qualifications of urban voters and candidates.

"(*a*) The property qualifications of voters to the Representative Assembly in urban constituencies will be the same as those of voters for the Municipal elections in the constituencies concerned. The other qualifications shall be the same as for the rural constituencies."

"(*b*) Qualifications for membership and voting shall be the same."

"(c) Voters for urban continuencies are not entitled as such to vote at elections in rural constituencies. To entitle them to vote, they must possess the property or other qualifications prescribed for rural constituencies."

"(d) Graduates and Military pensioners who vote in urban constituencies are not entitled to vote as such in rural constituencies in which the urban area is situated unless otherwise qualified."

These recommendations are approved.

(iii) and (iv) Qualifications ~~for~~ of voters and candidates in the case of special interests and minority communities.

The Special Interests recognised by Government for purposes of representation in the Assembly as well as the constituencies through which they will be represented are mentioned in paragraph ..... above. In respect of these as also in respect of other associations representing special interests or minority communities, the qualification of voters and candidates will be the membership of the association or other institution concerned except that in the case of the Mysore University only Fellows will be eligible to stand as candidates for the Representative Assembly.

General qualifications applicable to all classes of voters and candidates.

In addition to the above special qualifications the committee propose the following general qualifications for all classes of voters and candidates:—

N.B. These should be in the same type as the rest.

"(1) That no literacy qualifications need be prescribed in the case of voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly;

(2) that voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly should be subjects of Mysore by birth or domicile; and

(3) That in addition, the voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly should have resided in Mysore State (outside Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) for at least three years.

Provided that in the case of persons possessing the prescribed property qualifications within the jurisdiction of Mysore residence in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore shall not disqualify for voting or for candidature.

Provided further that in the case of Mysoreans by birth or persons who have already acquired a Mysore domicile by residence of not less than five years, residence in the Mysore State of six months prior to the date fixed for the preparation of the Register shall be deemed sufficient."

w.f.

As the language in which the proceedings of the Assembly are conducted is mainly Kannada, Government agree with the committee that it is not necessary to prescribe any literacy qualifications. Government also agree that the qualifications requiring a voter or a candiate to be a subject of the Mysore State and to possess certain residential qualifications is necessary and they are therefore pleased to approve of these qualifications. They will be prepared however in the case of special interests to grant exemption in exceptional cases from the operation of this rule.

Disqualifications of voters.

The present rules relating to disqulifications of voters are as follows:—

"No person who has not completed 18 years of age, no person who is of unsound mind or has been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies in the opinion of Government a defect of character which unfits him to be a member of the Representative Assembly and no dismissed official shall be eligible to be returned as a member of the Assembly."

The committee have submitted the following rules—

No person can vote who is—

(1) under 21 years of age;

(2) of unsound mind; or

(3) an undischarged insolvent or bankrupt, or

(4) sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more;

(5) a dismissed Government servant;

Provided that in (4) and (5) the disqualification will cease to operate after 10 years from the date of release or dismissal unless the same is removed earlier by an order of Government.

Government observe that the rules proposed by the committee are more comprehensive than the existing ones and that they will have the effect of extending the franchise to women and Government servants. Government approve of these recommendations.

As regards the disqualifications of candidates or members, no person can be a candidate under the present rule— Disqualifications of candidates and members.

(1) who has not completed 18 years of age; or

(2) is of unsound mind, or

(3) has been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies in the opinion of Government a defect of character which unfits him to be a member of the Representative Assembly, or

(4) is a dismissed official, or

(5) is a Government servant, or

(6) is a female.

In the recommendation submitted by they

The committee have proposed to raise the age limit from 18 to 21 years of age and to disqualify an undischarged insolvent bankrupt and they also propose to make the third disqualification referred to above more definite by making imprisonment for six months or more or conviction of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more, grounds for disqualification. These changes are approved.

~~The committee propose to retain the existing disability of women to stand as~~ candidates to the Representative Assembly.

Government are of opinion that this disability may be removed. Enlightened public opinion is in favor of such a measure and the membership of women on bodies like the Mysore University and the Education Board of the Economic Conference has contributed materially to the work of those bodies.

Government are accordingly pleased to declare that women shall henceforth be eligible to the membership of the Representative Assembly, and the Legislative Council.

Detailed rules on the various points dealt with in this order are printed as annexure.....to this order.

DRAFT ORDER ON THE LENGTH AND FREQUENCY OF THE SESSIONS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED THEREIN.

From the year 1881, when the Representative Assembly was formed, till the year 1916 it used to be held once a year at Mysore during the Dasara ~~Session.~~ In 1916, when the privilege of discussing the State Budget was given to the Assembly, a second session was ordered to be held in April every year for the purpose of considering the Budget. From the year 1917 this second session is being held in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. Under the existing rules there is no provision for holding Special Sessions in addition to these two.

The Committee recommend that normally there should be two sessions of the Assembly, one to be called the "Dasara Session" and held during the Dasara and the other called the "Budget Session" and held at such time of the year as may be most convenient for the proper consideration of the Budget. They also propose that provision may be made for the holding of additional sessions in special cases.

Government accept these proposals. They direct that there shall ordinarily be two Sessions of the Representative Assembly and that the first session shall be held during the Dasara ~~Session~~ as at present. As regards the Budget Session, Government regret that it may not be always possible to hold it in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja as the date for holding it will have to be fixed with reference to the budget business. It will not be possible to get the draft budget ready before the end of May and the final budget has to issue before the 1st July for the guidance of all the authorities. Subject to these limits, a suitable date will be fixed for the holding of the Budget Session of the Assembly.

A Special Session will be summoned only for Government business.

The following is the order of business transacted at present in the Dasara and the Budget Sessions :—

OPENING DAY—

(1) Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly in English.
(2) Addresses to the Dewan by Associations and Asssembly Members.
(3) Dewan's reply to the addresses.
(4) Reading of the Kannada Speech.
(5) Interpellations and reply to interpellations.

SUBSEQUENT DAYS—

(1) Discussion of the subjects brought forward by the Representative Assembly Members.
(2) Consultation of the Assembly in regard to important administrative and legislative measures.

CLOSING DAY—

Remarks of the Dewan on the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at or action proposed to be taken by Government in important cases.

BIRTHDAY SESSION—

(1) Dewan's Speech.
(2) Interpellations.
(3) Discussion of subjects including subjects left unfinished at the last session.
(4) Budget discussion.
(5) Consultation of the Assembly in regard to important Government business if any.
(6) Closing remarks.

The Committee modify this arrangement and propose that the nature of business to be transacted at the different sessions of the Assembly should be as follows:—

"(i) *At the Dasara Session*—

(*a*) The Address of the Dewan-President. Interpellations and ballotting for precedence of resolutions.
(*b*) Government business.
(*c*) Discussion of representations.
(*d*) Resolutions.

"(ii) *At the Budget Session*—

(*a*) Opening speech of the President and presentation of the Budget; Interpellations, ballotting for resolutions.
(*b*) Government business.
(*c*) Budget discussion—
(i) Resolutions on the Budget.
(ii) General debate on the Budget.
(*d*) Representations.
(*e*) Other resolutions.

NOTE.—The present informal procedure under which the Financial Secretary and the Comptroller meet such members as require information will continue."

"(iii) *At a Special Session*—

The arrangement of business at a Special Session shall be as the President may direct."

The Committee also propose that Government may rearrange the items of business or the order of business for sufficient reasons, but not so as to reduce the time allotted for private members business, except with the assent of the Assembly.

With reference to these recommendations of the committee, Government observe that in the committee's proposals in connection with the Budget discussion the moving of resolutions comes before the general debate on the Budget. They consider that, in conformity with the natural and usual order of budget business, the general debate should precede the moving of resolutions. Further in conformity with the orders of Government on the subject of resolutions in the Representative Assembly, there will be no necessity for a ballot to decide the order in which resolutions should be moved as the order will be decided by the President.

The Dasara Session lasts at present for about 7 to 8 days and the Budget Session for about 5 days. The committee recommend that the maximum duration of the Dasara Session should be fixed at 15 sitting days, that of the Budget Session to 10 sitting days and that of a Special Session to 5 sitting days. But the actual allotment of time proposed by the committee for the various items of business falls short of these periods. After a careful consideration, Government are of opinion that the work of the Assembly in each session can be completed in a shorter time than that proposed by the committee and they are accordingly pleased to fix the maximum duration of the Dasara Session at 8 sitting days and that of the Budget Session at 6 sitting days. These periods will be distributed as follows:—

(1) *Dasara Session*—

(*a*) Dewan's Address, interpellations and Government business	2 days.	
(*b*) Representations	Not more than	3 days.
(*c*) Resolutions	Do	3 days.

(2) *Budget Session*—

(*a*) Dewan's Address, interpellations, Government business	1 day.	
(*b*) General discussion of the Budget	Not more than	2 days.
(*c*) Resolutions on the Budget	Do	1 day.
(*d*) Representations	Do	1 day.
(*e*) Other resolutions	Do	1 day.

The length and the order of business of a Special Session will be settled by Government in each case.

The time fixed for Government business may be extended at the discretion of the President. Any business other than Government business left unfinished within the period fixed for it will lapse.

Subject to these modifications, the Government accept the proposals of the committee in respect of the duration of the various sessions of the Representative Assembly and the order of business to be transacted therein. The detailed rules submitted by the Committee have been altered in the light of these modifications and published as annexure.....to this order.

DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDER

ON THE STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Exclusive of the *ex-officio* members, the Legislative Council consists at present of 30 members of whom not less than two-fifths are required to be non-official members.

The actual composition of the present Legislative Council is as follows:—

Nominated members.—

(*a*) Official	12
(*b*) Non-official	5
	17

Elected members.—

(*a*) by districts	8
(*b*) by the Representative Assembly	4
(*c*) by the Mysore University	1
	13

In the Dewan's announcement it has been indicated that the number of members returned by the Representative Assembly to the Legislative Council will be increased and that provision will also be made for the representation of special interests such as those relating to minorities, industries and commerce, planting, education, etc.

The Committee have recommended that exclusive of the *ex-officio* members, the strength of the Legislative Council may be fixed at 50; but not less than 50 per cent of this total strength should consist of non-official members and that not more than one-third of the non-official members should consist of nominated non-official members, the other non-official members being elected representatives of various constituencies.

The Committee recommend the distribution of the 50 seats as follows:—

Nominated members.—

(*a*) Official	20
(*b*) Non-official	8
	28

Elected members.—

(*a*) elected by urban areas, *viz.*, the City Municipal areas of Bangalore and Mysore—one each	2
(*b*) elected by rural areas, *viz.*, the eight district constituencies as now existing except that the cities of Bangalore and Mysore will not form part of the respective district constituency—one each	8
(*c*) elected representatives of the following special interests:—	
1. Mysore University	1
2. Commerce and Trade	1
3. Planting	1
4. Labour	1
(*d*) elected representatives of the Representative Assembly ..	8
	22
Total ...	50

The Committee also recommend that in addition to the strength of 50 members as fixed above not more than two persons having special knowledge or experience of the subject matter of any particular Bill may be temporarily nominated to the Legislative Council for the purpose of such Bill.

Government consider that the proposals summarised above are generally suitable. They are pleased to fix the strength of the Legislative Council, exclusive of the *ex-officio* members, *viz.*, the Dewan and Members of Council, at 50. Not less than 50 per cent of the strength as fixed above will consist of non-official members and not more than one-third of the non-official members shall be nominated by Government and the rest of the non-officials shall be elected. The 50 seats will for the present be distributed as follows :—

I.	Nominated members :—	
	(*a*) Official	20
	(*b*) Non-official	8
II.	Elected members	22

Government are also pleased to approve of the constituencies recommended by the Committee for returning the elected members. The areas comprised in the City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore will each return one member. The present district constituencies will remain as they are except that the cities of Bangalore and Mysore will not form part of the respective district constituencies. Each district constituency will return a member. The Fellows of the Mysore University will return one member as at present. Commerce and Trade will have one member and the constituency for returning this member will for the present be the Mysore Chamber of Commerce. The Planting interest will return one member who will be elected by a constituency consisting of owners of estates of not less than 50 acres, under coffee, tea, cardamom or rubber. If the member returned by this constituency does not represent European planting interests, one of the eight seats reserved for the nomination of non-official members may be given to a representative of the European Planters' Associations in the State. Labour will be represented by one member who, pending the formation of a proper electorate, will be nominated by Government. Lastly, the Representative Assembly will return eight members to the Legislative Council.

As regards the eight seats reserved for nominations, Government approve of these nominations being made with a view to secure the representation of depressed classes, child and woman welfare, minorities, education, experts, etc. In regard to minorities, Government are pleased to direct that in the event of no Mahomedans being returned from the general constituencies, two out of the eight seats will be filled up by the nomination of two Mahomedan representatives elected by recognized associations. In the event of one Mahomedan being returned from the general constituencies, the number of Mahomedan representatives nominated will be reduced to one. There will be no Mahomedan nominations if two or more Mahomedan members are returned by the general constituencies. The same principle will apply in the case of Indian Christians except that the number of seats reserved for nomination will be one in their case. One seat will be reserved for the nomination of a representative of the depressed classes and this nomination will not depend upon the results of the general elections.

CONSIDERATION OF THE BUDGET BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DRAFT ORDER.

The privilege of discussing the State Budget was given to the Legislative Council in the year 1914 by Regulation No. I of that year. The power extended only to a general discussion of the Budget and was subject to certain conditions and restrictions. The Council had no power to submit or propose any resolutions on the budget and discussion was not permitted on expenditure relating to certain subjects excluded from the purview of the Council.

In the announcement it was stated that the Legislative Council will be given the power of voting on the annual State budget by major heads in respect of all items of expenditure except those affecting the Palace, the Military, the Pensions of Public Servants and the relations of the State with the British Government under the treaty, with the proviso that if the Council refuses its assent to a provision in the budget or reduces it, it would be competent to the Government to restore the provision if they consider it necessary for the carrying on of any department.

The Committee have submitted detailed proposals in accordance with this announcement and have also drawn up rules regulating budget procedure in the Council.

They propose that copies of the budget should be supplied to the members of the Council some days in advance of the meeting of the Council and that the consideration of the budget should begin with a general discussion of the budget as a whole or of any question of principle involved therein. The proposals of the Government for the appropriation of revenue or moneys which will be placed before the Council in the form of demands under certain definite major heads will next be voted upon and the Council may assent or may refuse to assent to a demand or may vote a reduced grant. It will be competent, however, to the Government, in relation to any demand, to act as if it had been assented to by the Council notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or a reduction in the amount therein referred to if they consider that its restoration is necessary for the carrying on of any department. Power is also reserved to Government, in cases of emergency, to authorise such expenditure, as in their opinion may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the State or any part thereof or for the carrying on of any department. Provision is made for dealing with supplementary or additional grants or excess grants as if they were demands for grants.

The appropriation of funds from one major head to another will not be permissible though appropriations from one specified item in a major head to another item in the same head will be within the scope of Government.

The above proposals are in conformity with the announcement made on the subject and are approved.

The Committee have recommended that proposals of the Government for appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to items of expenditure affecting the Palace, the Military, the Pension of Public servants, the relations of the State with the British Government under the treaty, interest on loans and guaranteed Sinking Fund and expenditure prescribed or authorised by law shall not be submitted to the vote of the Council. This list of excluded subjects is approved with the observation that in the items of expenditure affecting the Palace will be included items relating to the Staff and the household of His Highness the Maharaja included under the Budget Head "General Administration" and that items of expenditure affecting the relations of His Highness with the Paramount Power or with other States and matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Parmount Power will be outside the scope of the Legislative Council.

The rules governing budget procedure in the Legislative Council submitted by the Committee are altered in accordance with these decisions and printed as to this order.

DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDER.

(RESOLUTIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.)

The right to discuss matters of general public interest was given to the Legislative Council by Notification No. G. 3931—Legis. 22-18-5, dated the 15th August 1919, subject to the condition that not more than 12 resolutions could be moved at any Session of the Legislative Council. It was open to a member of Council to move not more than one resolution ordinarily on any matter of general public interest. The rules also provided for the nature of the resolutions admissible and the manner in which they should be discussed and voted upon.

In the announcement it was promised that the number of resolutions that may be brought forward at a Session of the Legislative Council would be substantially increased.

The Committee have recommended that the maximum number of resolutions on matters of general public interest which can be brought forward at a Session of the Legislative Council should be fixed at 20 and that the selection should be by ballot. The Committee have also proposed detailed rules in the matter.

The Government have examined the above recommendations and rules and they are of opinion that in view of the fact that the number of non-official members of the Legislative Council has been increased from 18 to 30 a maximum limit of 20 resolutions is somewhat inadequate. They consider that instead of fixing a limit of 20 as proposed by the Committee a rule may be introduced under which a member shall ordinarily be allowed to bring up not more than one resolution at any one Session of the Legislative Council, thereby raising the maximum number for any Session to 30.

The rules proposed by the Committee in respect of the admission of resolutions and the order of their discussion are not very clear.

The following rules will be substituted for them :—

> "The order in which the resolutions admitted by the President are to be taken up for discussion shall be settled by ballot.
>
> "Provided that the President may give priority to any resolution which he may consider to be of urgent public interest or postpone the moving of any resolution."
>
> "The ballotting may be conducted by registered post. Delivery may also be made by special messenger.

With these modifications, the rules proposed by the Committee for the discussion of matters of general public interest are approved by Government and printed as annexure.....to this order.

DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDER.

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The power to ask questions on matters of public interest or importance was given to the Legislative Council by section 12 A of the Legislative Council Regulation of 1907 as amended by section 7 of Regulation I of 1914. In accordance with the rules that were framed at the time on the subject of interpellations, the maximum number of interpellations that could be sent up by any member was fixed at three and the maximum number of questions that could be answered was fixed at 12. In December 1915 permission was given to any member who had asked a question to put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating the matter. In February 1916 the total number of questions that could be asked at a single Session was raised from 12 to 20. The present rules relating to interpellations are contained in Notification No. J. 425—Legis. 7-17-1, dated 8th August 1917 as amended by Notification No. G. 11444—Legis. 33-18-1, dated the 20th November 1919.

In the announcement it was promised that the number of interpellations that may be brought forward at a Session of the Legislative Council would be substantially increased.

In the recommendations and rules made by the committee in the matter of interpellations they have proposed that no member shall be allowed to send up more than two questions for any Session of the Council. Government approve of this proposal.

The committee have also proposed that if more than 20 questions are received the number of questions to be answered should be selected on the grounds of the importance of the questions, the priority of their receipt and the measure of support which they may have received from other non-official members. Government consider that the selection proposed here is unnecessary. There will be no restriction as to the total number of interpellations that may be put at a Session, except that no member shall put more than two questions.

With this modification, the rules proposed by the committee are accepted and are published in annexure to this order.

DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDER

ON THE QUALIFICATIONS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS, CANDIDATES AND MEMBERS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Under the existing rules, the qualifications of voters to the Legislative Council are identical with those of voters to the Representative Assembly. In view, however, of the difference in the functions and the powers of the two bodies, the Reforms Committee consider that the franchise also should be different and they accordingly propose to fix the property qualifications of voters to the Legislative Council twice as high as those of voters for the Representative Assembly. They are also of opinion that while in respect of the Representative Assembly there need be no difference in the qualifications of voters and candidates, the qualifications of candidates should be higher than those of the voters in the case of the Legislative Council.

In conformity with these views, the Committee have submitted detailed rules regarding the qualifications and disqualifications of voters, candidates and members in connection with the several constituencies of the Legislative Council referred to in paragraph ..... above.

1. The Committee recommend that in rural constituencies the following persons should be qualified to elect members for the Legislative Council.— Qualifications of voters in rural constituencies.

(*a*) Every person

(*i*) who is the registered occupant of land assessed to Land Revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum payable to Government; or

(*ii*) who is a kadim tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 50 per annum to the holder of an alienated village (the Jaghirs of Yelandur and Sringeri excepted) to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or

(*iii*) who pays annually mohatarfa tax or Municipal tax of not less than Rs. 10 to a Municipal Council.

(*b*) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire Inam villages with a total beriz of Rs. 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in that taluk or sub-taluk;

(*c*) Every graduate of a University who ordinarily resides in that taluk or sub-taluk;

(*d*) Every person who is a retired pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops.

NOTE :—If property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family or partnership, the family or partnership shall be adopted as a unit for deciding whether the qualification exists; and the vote shall be exercised in the case of a Hindu joint family by the Manager thereof or the member authorised by a majority of a family and in other cases by the member or partner authorised in that behalf by a majority of a family or the partnership concerned.

Explanation:—'Partnership' includes a company, firm, association, body of two or more guardians or trustees or the joint pattadars or other body possessing joint rights.

These rules are based, as stated in paragraph 1 above, on the view that the electorate to the Legislative Council should be different from and smaller than the electorate to the Representative Assembly. In taking this view, the Committee seem not to have taken into consideration an important resolution passed by the Legislative Council in April 1922. This resolution which was accepted by Government was as follows:—

"That, with a view to broadening the franchise for the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, the Council recommends to Government that

Note change

the existing minimum property qualifications for a voter at elections to these bodies be reduced, after consulting the Representative Assembly."

The Representative Assembly which was consulted in the matter supported this resolution at the Birthday Session of the year 1922. The Committee have in their recommendations given effect to this resolution in respect of the Representative Assembly but omitted to do so in respect of the Legislative Council. Further, it has always been the policy of His Highness' Government to extend the franchise consistently with the growth of political consciousness among the people of the State. For these reasons, Government are pleased to order that the property qualifications of the voters to the Legislative Council shall be the same as in the case of voters for the Representative Assembly.

The following persons will accordingly be qualified to elect members to the Legislative Council from rural constituencies :—

(*a*) Every person

(*i*) who is the registered occupant of land assessed to Land Revenue of not less than Rs. 25 per annum payable to Government, or

(*ii*) who is a kadim tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied (including the Jaghirs of Sringeri and Yelandur to which the right of representation has been extended under.....), or

(*iii*) who pays annually mohatarfa tax or Municipal tax of not less than Rs. 5.

(*b*) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire Inam Villages, with a total beriz of Rs. 125 per annum situated in the district;

(*c*) Every graduate of a University who ordinarily resides in the constituency;

(*d*) Every person who is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops;

(*e*) Every person who pays income-tax to Government.

NOTE :—If property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family or partnership, the family or partnership shall be adopted as a unit for deciding whether the qualification exists; and the vote shall be exercised in the case of a Hindu joint family by the manager thereof or the member authorised by a majority of a family and in other cases by the member or partner authorised in that behalf by a majority of a family or the partnership concerned.

Explanation:—' Partnership ' includes a company, a firm, Association, body of two or more guardians or trustees or the joint Pattadars or other body possessing joint rights.

Qualifications of voters in Urban constituencies.

II. As regards Urban constituencies, the Committee propose that the qualifications of voters may be the same as those of voters in rural constituencies except that, in respect of property qualifications, the qualifications laid down for voters at Municipal elections shall be accepted in lieu of those prescribed for voters in rural constituencies of the Legislative Council. Government approve of this recommendation.

Special Interests.

III. As regards special interests, the right of representation by election has been given to the following:—

(1) University Education,	(3) Planting, and
(2) Commerce and Trade,	(4) Labour.

As regards University Education, the Committee propose that the member representing it may be elected by the Fellows of the Mysore University and that, until registered graduates share more definitely in the responsibilities of the Senate, it is not desirable to form a mixed constituency consisting of Fellows and registered graduates. Government approve of this proposal. As recommended by the Committee, the rule prohibiting official members from voting will be withdrawn.

The right of electing the member representing Commerce and Trade will, for the present, be exercised by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce as proposed by the Committee.

The Committee recommend that the member representing planting interests should be elected by an electorate consisting of owners of estates of not less than 50 acres under coffee, tea, cardamom or rubber. This is approved subject to the proviso that, if the member returned by this constituency does not represent the interests of the European Planting Community in the State, one of the 8 seats reserved for nomination by Government will be set apart for a representative of the European Planting Associations in the State.

As proposed by the Committee, the member representing labour will be nominated by Government till a suitable electorate representing labour is formed.

IV. Regarding the Representative Assembly, Government have accepted the Committee's recommendation made in conformity with the Dewan's announcement, that the number of members elected by the Representative Assembly to the Legislative Council shall be increased from 4 to 8. These members will be elected by the Representative Assembly voting as a whole without any restriction as to the candidates representing particular Districts or divisions.

Qualifications of candidates and members in rural and urban constituencies.

At present, there are no urban consituencies of the Legislative Council and the following persons are qualified to stand for election from rural areas :—

(*a*) Any person who holds lands situated in the district, for which he pays an annual assessment to Government of Rs. 100 or holds Inam lands similarly situated having a beriz of Rs. 150 or more, or pays an assessment of not less than Rs. 100 to an Inamdar for lands so situated or mohatarfa or municipal taxes within the said area of not less than Rs. 15 and also possesses a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to take part in the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

(*b*) A Graduate of any Indian or English University of not less than ten years' standing, who has been resident in the district for at least three years previous to the election.

The Committee propose that the persons standing for election in urban and rural areas should consist of the following :—

(*a*) Any person—

(*i*) who holds lands, situated in the constituency, for which he pays an annual assessment to Government of Rs. 100; or

(*ii*) who pays an assessment of not less than Rs. 100 to an Inamdar for lands so situated; or

(*iii*) who pays Mohatarfa or Municipal taxes within the said area of not less than Rs. 15; or

(*b*) Any person who holds Inam lands situated in the constituency, having a beriz of Rs. 250 or more; or

(*c*) A Graduate of any Indian or English University of not less than ten years' standing, who has been resident in the district for at least three years previous to the election; or

(*d*) Any person who pays an income-tax of Rs. 100.

In proposing these qualifications, the Committee have acted on the view that the property qualifications of candidates and members should be higher than those of voters. In the case of the Representative Assembly no such difference exists or is proposed and Government see no reason why a distinction should be made in the case of the Legislative Council. It would restrict the free choice of the voters and would narrow down the class of persons from among whom the Legislative Council draws its members. For these reasons, Government are pleased to order that the property qualifications of the candidates and members shall be the same as for voters to the Legislative Council. As proposed by the Committee, a Graduate of any Indian or English University of not less than ten years' standing who has been a resident in the constituency for at least three years previous to the date of election shall be eligible for membership as also persons paying income-tax to Government.

As regards special interests and the Representative Assembly, any one who is qualified to vote can, as recommended by the Committee, stand for election as a member.

In addition to the special qualifications dealt with above, the Committee propose that the following further qualifications of residence, domicile and citizenship should be prescribed for voters and candidates in all the constituencies:—

(*i*) that voters and candidates to the Legislative Council should be subjects of Mysore by birth or domicile;

(*ii*) that, in addition, they should have resided in Mysore State (outside Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) for at least three years;

Provided that in the case of persons possessing the prescribed property qualifications within the jurisdiction of the Mysore State, residence in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, shall not disqualify for voting or for candidature.

Provided further that in the case of Mysoreans by birth or persons who have already acquired domicile by residence of not less than five years, residence in the Mysore State of six months prior to the date for the preparation of the Register shall be deemed sufficient.

Explanation.—In the case of candidates and members for special interests, the Government may grant exemption in special cases.

Government approve of this recommendation.

Disqualifications for all constituencies.
(1) Voters.

The Committee propose that no person can vote who is—

(1) under 21 years of age;

(2) of unsound mind; or

(3) an undischarged insolvent or bankrupt; or

(4) sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more; or

(5) a dismissed Government servant.

Provided that in (4) and (5) the disqualifications will cease to operate after ten years from the date of release or dismissal unless the same is removed earlier by an order of Government.

Government observe that the result of this recommendation is to make women eligible for the vote. This is in conformity with the Dewan's announcement. Another result is that Government servants who are at present prohibited from voting at elections to the Legislative Council will henceforth be at liberty to do so. The recommendation of the Committee is approved.

(2) Candidates and members.

The Committee propose that no person shall be eligible for election as a candidate or member who—

(*a*) is a female;

Provided that a woman may be nominated by Government to represent child and women welfare;

(*b*) is under 25 years of age;

(*c*) is of unsound mind;

(*d*) is an undischarged insolvent or bankrupt; or

(*e*) is sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more; or

(*f*) is a dismissed Government servant;

Provided that in (*e*) and (*f*) the disqualifications will cease to operate after ten years from the date of release or dismissal unless the same is removed earlier by an order of Government;

(*g*) is a Government servant other than a Shanbhog; Patel or other hereditary officer.

Government approve of this proposal. They observe that in the grounds of disqualifications given above the existing disqualification which prohibit a legal practitioner debarred from practising by any competent Court from being a member of the Legislative Council has been omitted. A clause restoring it will be added.

Detailed rules in conformity with these orders are printed as annexure . . .

DRAFT ORDER

NOMINATION TO THE DISTRICT BOARD OF THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, BY A DISTRICT CONSTITUENCY.

In connection with the composition of the Legislative Council, the Committee suggest that the members elected by a District constituency to the Legislative Council should be nominated by the Government as a member of the District Board concerned if he is not already a member of such Board.

Government see that there are certain advantages in linking up the legislature with local bodies. The suggestion of the Committee applies only to the Legislative Council and not to the Representative Assembly also, and further, it relates only to District Boards and does not take Municipal Councils into consideration. Government also observe that there are certain inconveniences involved in giving effect to the Committee's proposal. It would mean the nomination of a member of a provincial body to a local body and the nomination would be independent of the member's desire or qualifications to serve on such local body. Difficulties of a practical character would also arise in the event of the term of the two bodies not synchronising with each other. For these reasons, Government consider that the object which the committee had in view in making the suggestion under reference can, for the present, be achieved by the suitable exercise by the Government of the power, which they possess under the present rules, of nominating members to District Boards.

DRAFT ORDER

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Government have for a long time past recognised the desirability of associating representatives of the people with officials in the consideration of important measures and committees consisting of officials and non-officials have been constituted to deal with a great variety of subjects. The present Financial Committee consisting of officials and non-officials was constituted in pursuance of this policy. The Government considered however that permanent committees constituted on a popular basis and possessing defined powers and functions would be more useful and accordingly in the announcement made by the Dewan last year, it was stated that in order to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the every day administration of the State, one or more standing committees consisting of members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly would be appointed in the advisory capacity on the model of the standing committee of the Indian Legislature; that the members would be selected from a panel to be elected by the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council respectively from among themselves; that meetings of the Standing Committees would be held under the Chairmanship of a Member of Government and summoned at such times and as frequently as may be decided by the Dewan, and that all major questions of general policy on which the member in charge of the department concerned desired the advice of the Committee would be placed before the Committee.

The Reforms Committee has submitted the following recommendations in order to give effect to this announcement :—

(*a*) that the following Standing Committees should be constituted to advise on the following Departments or groups of Deartments.

(1) Medical, Sanitation and Public Health.
(2) Education.
(3) Local Self-Government.
(4) Railways, Industries and Commerce.

(*b*) That Government may at their discretion appoint additional Committees for other Departments or add other Departments to the above Committees.

(*c*) That the election of the panel by each House shall take place by ballot.

(*d*) That the number of members for each Standing Committee shall be six—three representing the Legislative Council and three the Representative Assembly.

(*e*) That the panel will consist of ten members from each house for each Committee.

The recommendations of the Committee have been carefully considered by Government and they are pleased to order that for the present three Standing Committees may be formed, one in connection with the Railways, Electrical and the Public Works Departments, one in connection with Local Self-Government and the Department of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation. Government may at their discretion appoint additional Committees for other Departments or add other Departments to the above Committees. In view of the formation of the last Standing Committees referred to above, the present Budget Finance Committees becomes superfluous and is abolished. As there will be separate Development Boards for Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce, Government consider it unnecessary to have Standing Committees in connection with them.

Each Standing Committees will consist of six members as proposed by the Committee, but in view of the preponderatingly non-official character of the Representative Assembly as compared with the Legislative Council, four of the members will represent the Representative Assembly and the remaining two the Legislative Council. These members will be selected by Government out of a panel of fifteen members elected by ballot by the Representative Assembly and ten members elected in the same manner by the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

Detailed rules regarding the formation and working of these Committees are published as annexure to this order.

PROVISIONAL DRAFT ORDER.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WORK.

The Mysore Economic Conference was started in the year 1911 with the object of associating men of enlightment, public spirited citizens, prominent agriculturists, merchants, etc., with the officers of Government in their deliberations connected with the economic development of the State. The constitution and functions and the personnel of the Conference have changed from time to time and are at persent regulated by the Government Order No. 514-66—E. C. 15-19-1, dated 12th July 1919.

Under this order, the Conference was made a permanent adjunct to the administration with a strong and compact organization consisting of (1) a Central Economic Development Board for organizing and co-ordinating the work of all agencies, (2) three Provincial Boards dealing with Education, Agriculture, and Industries and Commerce and (3) a Board of Scientific Research and Advice. As regards work in the districts, economic development work was made an integral part of the functions of the local self-governing bodies.

All the Boards were reconsituted so as to provide for the adequate representation of the Representative Assembly as well as of the agencies working in the districts, and of semi-official and private bodies devoted to economic work of any importance and of special interests.

Provision was made for periodical meetings of these boards as also for the meeting of the Conference as a whole.

When the scheme of constitutional reforms was being considered by Government, the question arose as to the place of the Economic Conference and the connected Boards in the constitutional arrangements contemplated by them. The matter was referred to the Reforms Committee with the request that the whole position may be carefully examined and suitable proposals submitted to the Government.

The Committee propose that there should be an Economic Development Board with three Central Boards on Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce reprectively and that these Boards should be assigned a definite place in the constitution either by mention in the Proclamation as permanent institutions in the State or by statutory recognition. They also suggest that a connection may be established between the Central Boards on the one hand and the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council on the other by making provision for economic development questions being referred to these Boards at the instance of the Representative Assembly or the Legislative Council by means of resolutions requesting Government to refer such questions to them. They also submit proposals regarding the composition of the various Boards referred to above.

In accordance with the announcent contained in the Proclamation issued on the.....by His Highness the Maharaja, the Advisory Boards connected with Economic Development work will be reconstituted and continued in close relationship with the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. There will be three of these Boards, one for Education, one for Agriculture and the third for Industries and Commerce. The existing Board of Scientific Advice will be abolished as a separate entity and its work will be taken up by a sub-committee consisting of not more than 7 members of the Industries and Commerce Board and such Scientific Experts from out side as may be co-opted by them. A conference of these Boards will be held at least once a year under the presidency of the Dewan and all the members of the Boards, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and such other persons as may be specially selected by Government shall be summoned for the conference. The total number of members of the Conference shall not exceed 100.

As regards the composition of the three Central Boards, Government are pleased to approve of the proposals of the Committee with a sligt modification in the case of the Board for Industries and Commerce.

The Board for Education will consist of :—

(1) The Inspector-General of Education (Ex-officio).
(2) A representative of the Mysore University.
(3) A representative of the High School Teachers.
(4) A representative of the Missionary Schools.
(5) A representative of the Private Schools (aided and unaided).
(6) A woman representatlve of female education.
(7) A representative of Science teaching.
(8) A representative of Industrial and Technical Education.
(9) A representative of Physical Education (including Medical inspection and Hygiene).
(10) A representative of Mahomedan Education.
(11) A representative of Education of the Backward Classes.
(12) A representative of Depressed classes.
(13) A representative of Primary Education.
(14) & (15) Two members to be elected by the Representative Assembly.
(16) & (17) Two members to be elected by the Legislative Council.
(18) & (19) Two nominees of the Government.

The Board for Agriculture will consist of :—

(1) The Director of Agriculture.
(2) The Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
(3) The Revenue Commissioner.
(4) The Superintendent of Animal Husbandry (Live-stock Expert).
(5) The Superintendent of Sericulture.
(6) The Superintendent of Government Gardens.
(7) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
(8) One Deputy Commissioner to be nominated by the Government.
(9) A representative of the Agricultural Union.
(10) Two representatives of the Planting interest (One European
(11) and one India).
(12) The Agricultural Chemist.
(13) The Conservator of Forests.
(14) to (17) Two representatives each from the Representative Assembly and from the Legislative Council.
(18) & (19) Two to be nominated by Government to represent Horticulture and Sericulture.
(20) to (22) Three members to be nominated by Government to represent agriculture who are large growers of sugar-cane, cotton and other important commercial crops.

The Board for Industries and Commerce will consist of.—

(1) The Director of Industries and Commerce.
(2) The Conservator of Forests.
(3) The Director of Geology.
(4) The Chief Electrical Engineer.
(5) The Agent, Mysore Railways.
(6) & (7) Two representatives from the Representative Assembly.
(8) & (9) Two representatives from the Legislative Council.
(10) One representative of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.
(11) One representative of the Banking interests.
(12) One representative of the Mining and Factory labour.
(13) The Industrial Chemist.
(14) The Government Director, Mysore Iron Works.
(15), (16) & (17) Three representatives of the principle industries like textiles, mining tanning, oils, etc.
(18) One representative of Industrial and Commercial Education.
(19) & (20) Two to be nominated by Government to represent other interests.

The representatives of the various interests and agencies referred to above will, as far as possible, be elected. The Chairmen of the Boards will ordinarily be the Members of the Governmeni of His Highness the Maharaja.

The rules regarding the meetings of the various Boards, the method of elections and other detail relating to the working of the Boards will be separtely issued.

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The Mysore Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MYSORE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1923.

PROCLAMATION

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR IV OF MYSORE,

THIS THIRD DAY OF ASWIJA BAHULA OF THE RUDHIRODGARI SAMVATSARA
BEING THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX
OF THE SALIVAHANA ERA,

CORRESPONDING TO

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE.

WHEREAS it has been MY constant and earnest desire to provide for the increasing association of MY people with MY Government in the administration of the State, and

WHEREAS the various measures which, in accordance with this desire, I have taken from time to time have met with a gratifying response from the people and from their chosen representatives, and

WHEREAS MY resolve to take further substantial steps in the same direction has, by MY command, been announced by MY Dewan,

I hereby ordain as follows:—

1. The Representative Assembly, which was established forty-two years ago, by command of MY beloved Father, HIS HIGHNESS SRI CHAMARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR, of revered memory, shall henceforth be placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions. The law relating to the constitution and functions of the Representative Assembly is now promulgated by ME as Regulation No. XVIII of 1923. The Assembly will have the privilege of being consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and also, except in cases of urgency, on the general principles of all measures of legislation within the cognisance of the Legislative Council. Subject to the exceptions specified in the Regulation, it will also have the right of passing resolutions on matters relating to public administration, and on the general principles and policy underlying the annual State Budget.

2. The Assembly will consist normally of two hundred and fifty members, power being reserved to MY Government to increase the number up to a maximum of two hundred and seventy-five for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, of representation, and in order to provide for the representation of any new interests and constituencies that may develop in future. In determining the composition of the Assembly from time to time, provision will be made for the adequate representation, by nomination or otherwise, of special interests and minorities.

3. The Legislative Council which was established sixteen years ago under Regulation III of 1907 promulgated by ME will be enlarged and its constitution revised so as to increase the elected element, and ensure a statutory non-official majority. Provision will be made for the representation of special interests and of minorities. The Council will henceforth have the power of voting on the annual State Budget by major heads, in respect of all items of expenditure, save those specially excluded from its cognisance. Power will, however, be reserved to MY Government to restore a provision wholly or partly disallowed by the Council, if they consider such restoration necessary for the carrying on of any department, or for the discharge of Government's responsibility, and also to authorise, in cases of emergency, such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety and tranquillity of the State, notwithstanding the absence of provision therefor in the budget. The present law relating to the Legislative Council will be repealed and replaced by a new Regulation now promulgated by ME as Regulation No. XIX of 1923, providing adequately for the exercise by the Legislative Council of the larger powers with which I have now decided to invest it.

4. In addition to and simultaneously with the grant of enlarged powers and privileges to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, I deem it necessary to widen and increase the electorates for these bodies. Accordingly, the representatives of the urban as well as the rural constituencies in the Legislative Council will be returned by direct election, and as regards elections to the Representative Assembly, the existing property qualifications will be reduced by one-half. The franchise will, in both cases, be extended to all persons paying income-tax. The franchise will also be extended to women possessing the qualifications prescribed for voters.

5. In order to ensure that the Representative Assembly may truly voice the wishes and sentiments of MY people, all members of the Assembly except those representing special interests and minorities will be returned by direct election.

6. With a view to enable the representatives of the people to maintain close touch with, and influence, the everyday administration of the State, Standing Committees consisting of such number of members as may be prescribed, who will be elected by the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, will be formed to help MY Government in an advisory capacity.

7. The Economic Development Boards dealing with the subjects of Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce will be continued in close relationship with the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and reconstituted on the lines which I have approved and which will be duly notified by MY Government.

8. It is MY desire that the constitution, powers and functions of Municipal Councils, District and Taluk Boards and Village Panchayets should be revised so as to give them the largest possible measure of responsibility and autonomy in the administration of local affairs.

9. MY Government will have power to make rules in regard to all matters of detail not provided for in this Proclamation or in the Representative Assembly Regulation or in the Legislative Council Regulation and to add to, amend, vary or rescind the same, whenever necessary or expedient, but not so as to curtail in any manner the powers and privileges hereby granted.

10. MY Government will take immediate steps to give effect to this Proclamation and adopt such measures as may become necessary from time to time to carry out MY intentions. I now invite MY people to utilise the larger opportunities of public service and usefulness to the State which I am now conferring upon them, and I have every confidence that they will respond to MY call with the same loyalty and sense of responsibility as in the past and in a spirit of mutual toleration and good-will. It is MY earnest prayer that these measures now inaugurated may, under Divine guidance, promote the happiness and prosperity, and ensure the progress, of all classes of MY subjects.

Seal.

KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR.

REGULATION No. XVIII OF 1923.

(Passed on the 27th day of October 1923.)

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY REGULATION.

Preamble

WHEREAS His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased, under a Proclamation issued on the twenty-seventh day of October 1923, to ordain that the Mysore Representative Assembly shall be placed on a statutory basis ; and

WHEREAS it is expedient to frame a regulation to give effect to this as well as to define the composition, powers and functions of the said Representative Assembly;

His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923.

(2) It shall come into force from the date of its publication in the official gazette.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Assembly" means the Mysore Representative Assembly;

(2) "Legislative Council" means the Council established under Regulation No. XIX of 1923,

(3) The term "non-official" where used in relation to any person shall mean a person who is not in the civil or military service of the Government: Provided that rules made under this Regulation may provide for the holders of such offices as may be specified in the rules being deemed to be non-officials for all or any of the purposes of this Regulation,

(4) "New tax" means any tax which requires for its imposition the passing of a new Regulation or the amendment of an existing Regulation.

Composition of the Assembly.

3. (1) There shall be a Representative Assembly for Mysore consisting of members elected or nominated in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation.

(2) Membership of the Assembly shall be confined to non-official persons, provided that such officers of Government as may, from time to time, be deputed by Government for the purpose may attend the sittings of the Assembly and take part in the proceedings, but shall not have the right to vote.

(3) The total number of members of the Assembly shall ordinarily be two hundred and fifty, but Government shall have power to increase the strength of the Assembly up to a maximum of two hundred and seventy-five for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, of representation, and in order to provide for the representation of any new interests or constituencies that may develop in future. Not less than one hundred and fifty members shall consist of representatives of rural areas in accordance with the first schedule hereto; not less than thirty and not more than fifty members shall be representatives of urban areas in accordance with the second schedule hereto; not less than fifteen members shall be representatives of approved special interests in accordance with the third schedule hereto, and not less than thirty-five members shall be representatives of minorities; Provided that

(*a*) all members representing rural and urban areas shall be elected by persons duly qualified under rules made in this behalf ;

(*b*) the representatives of special interests shall be elected by constituencies recognised by the Government for the purpose or, in the absence of constituencies thus recognised, be nominated by the Government ; and

(*c*) the representatives of minorities shall be elected by associations recognised by the Government under rules made in this behalf, or be nominated by the Government for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, of representation.

(4) Subject to the above conditions and restrictions, the Government may make rules as regards the constitution of constituencies and the number of members to be returned by each.

President and Vice-Presidents.

4. The Dewan shall *ex officio* be the President of the Assembly, and the Members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja shall *ex officio* be Vice-Presidents.

Duration of the Assembly.

5. (1) Every Assembly constituted under Section 3 shall continue for three years from the date of its first meeting, provided that the said term may by notification in the official gazette be extended by the Government by a period not exceeding one year.

(2) After the dissolution of the Assembly the Government shall appoint a date not more than six months from the date of dissolution for the next session of the Assembly.

Supplementary provisions.

6. (1) The Government shall have power from time to time to make rules not inconsistent with this Regulation to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) Such rules may, among other things, provide for the following matters, *viz.*—

(*a*) The manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted, or otherwise ;

(*b*) The conditions under which and the manner in which persons may be nominated as members of the Assembly ;

(*c*) The representation of special interests and of minorities ;

(*d*) The qualification of voters, the method of elections and any matters incidental or ancillary thereto ;

(*e*) The qualification for membership of the Assembly ;

(*f*) The final decision of doubts and disputes as to the validity of any election and the authorities by which they are to be decided ;

(*g*) The place of the meetings of the Assembly, the length and frequency of the sessions and the order and conduct of business to be transacted therein ;

(*h*) The preservation of order at the meetings of the Assembly.

Who to preside.

Quorum.

7. (1) The Dewan shall preside at all meetings of the Assembly and, in his absence, the senior Vice-President or if there be only one such Vice-President, then such Vice-President, shall preside at the meetings of the Assembly and the powers vested in the Assembly shall be exercised only at the meetings of the Assembly at which the President or some one of the Vice-Presidents and not less than seventy members of the Assembly shall be present.

(2) The Assembly shall have the right to divide on all questions on which its opinion is taken.

(3) A meeting of the Assembly may be adjourned by the presiding authority.

Standing orders for the conduct of business.

8. (1) It shall be lawful for the Assembly to make, from time to time, standing orders for the conduct of business and for the procedure to be followed in the Assembly in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under this Regulation and so as not to be inconsistent with such rules. The first standing orders shall be made by the Government but may be altered by the Assembly.

(2) Any standing order made as aforesaid which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under this Regulation shall, to the extent of such repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.

9. (1) When any Bill is proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council, the general principles underlying it shall first be placed by the Government before the Assembly in the form of a statement and its opinion ascertained. **Legislative measures.**

(2) Sub-section (1) shall not apply in cases of extreme urgency in which the Government proposes that the ordinary rules of business of the Legislative Council should be suspended and the Bill passed at a single sitting of the Council.

10. No new tax shall be levied in Mysore unless the opinion of the Assembly as to the levy of such tax shall have been ascertained; and notwithstanding anything contained in Sub-section (2) of Section 9, no Bill for the levy of a new tax or the enhancement of any existing tax shall be introduced in the Legislative Council unless the opinion of the Assembly shall have been ascertained under Sub-section (1) of Section 9. **Taxation.**

11. (1) The annual budget of the estimated expenditure and revenue of the State shall be laid before the Assembly in the form of a statement and the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the budget: **Budget.**

Provided that the proposals of the Government for the appropriation of revenues or other moneys for expenditure on the following heads shall not be open to discussion by the Assembly:—

(i) The Palace, including the staff and household of His Highness the Maharaja;

(ii) The Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja;

(iii) The pensions of public servants;

(iv) Items of expenditure relating to or affecting—

(*a*) The relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with other States;

(*b*) Matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power;

(v) Interest on loans and charges on account of sinking funds guaranteed at the time of raising the loans;

(vi) Expenditure of which the amount is specified by or under any law.

(2) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenues or moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the Dewan-President or, in his absence, of the Vice-President presiding at the time shall be final.

(3) Any member may move a resolution in respect of the budget, provided that it shall have reference only to the general principles and policy underlying the budget and not to any particular grants or appropriations included in the budget. **Resolutions on the budget.**

12. Subject to such conditions and restrictions as to subject and other matters as may be laid down by rules framed under this Regulation, a member of the Assembly may, at a meeting of the Assembly— **Questions, resolutions, and representations.**

(*a*) ask questions,

(*b*) move resolutions, or

(*c*) submit representations for the consideration of Government,

on any matter of public interest or importance relating to the administration of the State.

A. R. BANERJI,

Dewan.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Rural Areas.

(i) Every Taluk excluding any area comprised under items (ii) and (iii) of this schedule, and any urban area mentioned in the second schedule.

(ii) Every Sub-Taluk excluding any area mentioned in the second schedule.

(i) The area comprised within the local jurisdiction of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board constituted under Section 35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation IV of 1906.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Urban Areas.

(i) Every City Municipality.

(ii) Every Town Municipality having a population of 5,000 and upwards.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Special Interests.

(i) Mysore University.

(ii) Legal Interests.

(iii) European Planting Interest.

(iv) Indian Planting Interest.

(v) Gold Mining.

(vi) Trade and Commerce.

(vii) Inamdars.

(viii) Other special interests, such as Factory Labour, Mining Labour, Industries other than Gold Mining, etc., that may be recognised by Government from time to time in accordance with the rules made in this behalf.

REGULATION No. XIX OF 1923.

(Passed on the 27th day of October 1923.)

THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REGULATION.

WHEREAS His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased under a Proclamation issued on the twenty-seventh day of October 1923, to ordain that the Legislative Council shall be invested with enlarged powers and functions, and — Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make due provision for this and for other purposes,

His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1923. — Short title.

(2) It shall come into force from the date of its publication in the official gazette. — Commencement.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto are hereby repealed. — Regulations repealed.

But all acts done, orders and notifications issued and proceedings held under these enactments shall be deemed to have been done, issued and held under this Regulation.

3. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,— — Definitions.

(i) "Council" means the Mysore Legislative Council.

(ii) "Office" includes place and employment.

(iii) The expressions "official" and "non-official" where used in relation to any person shall mean respectively a person who is or is not in the civil or military service of the Government.

Provided that rules made under this Regulation may provide for the holders of such offices as may be specified in the rules being deemed to be non-officials for all or any of the purposes of this Regulation.

4. (1) There shall be a Legislative Council for Mysore consisting of a President, *ex officio* members and additional members, elected or nominated in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation. — Composition of the Legislative Council.

(2) The Dewan shall *ex officio* be the President of the Council, and the Members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja shall *ex officio* be members thereof.

(3) Exclusive of the Dewan and the *ex officio* members, the total strength of the Council shall be fifty. Not less than 60 per cent of this number shall consist of non-official members, and the remainder of official members, nominated by the Government. Not less than two-thirds of the non-official members shall be elected by the Mysore Representative Assembly and by the urban, rural and non-territorial constituencies specified in the second schedule hereto, and the remainder shall be nominated by the Government for the representation of special interests and minorities or for any other cause.

Provided that—

(i) the number of members to be returned by the Mysore Representative Assembly by election shall be eight;

(ii) in the case of any of the special interests mentioned in the second schedule, in the absence of election by a constituency recognised by the Government, the Government may nominate a member to represent such special interest.

Provided further that the Government may, for the purpose of any Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Council, nominate, in addition to the number fixed as aforesaid, not more than two persons having special knowledge or experience of the subject matter of the Bill, and such persons, shall, in relation to the Bill, and for the period for which they are nominated, have and exercise all the rights and privileges of members of the Council.

Duration of the Council.

5. Every Council constituted under Section 4 shall continue for three years from the date of its first meeting.

(i) Provided that the said term may, by notification in the official gazette, be extended by the Government by a period not exceeding one year.

(ii) After the dissolution of the Council, the Government shall appoint a date not more than six months from the date of dissolution for the next session of the Council.

Supplementary provisions.

6. (1) The Government shall have power, from time to time, to make rules not inconsistent with this Regulation, to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) Such rules may, among other things, provide for the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the distribution of seats on the Council between official and non-official and elected and nominated members;

(*b*) the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence from Mysore, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted, or otherwise;

(*c*) the conditions under which and the manner in which persons may be nominated as members of the Council;

(*d*) the qualification of electors, the constitution of constituencies, the number of members to be returned by each constituency, the method of election and any matter incidental or ancillary thereto;

(*e*) the qualification for being and for being nominated or elected as a member of the Council; and

(*f*) the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of any elections and the courts or other authorities by which they are to be decided.

Dewan to appoint time and place of meeting.

7. (1) The Council shall assemble at such times and places as the Dewan may appoint.

(2) In the absence of the President, the Senior *ex officio* Member present or, if there be only one *ex officio* Member present, then such Member, shall preside at the meetings of the Council, and the powers vested in the Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the Council at which the President or some one of the *ex officio* members and not less than one-half of the total number of members of the Council shall be present.

Quorum.

Casting vote.

(3) All questions before the Council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, including the Dewan or *ex officio* Member presiding. In every case of difference of opinion at a meeting of the Council, whenever there shall be an equality of votes, the Dewan or *ex officio* Member presiding shall have a second or casting vote.

(4) Any meeting of the Council may be adjourned by the Dewan or *ex officio* Member presiding.

Standing orders for conduct of business.

8. (1) It shall be lawful for the Council to make, from time to time, standing orders for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the Council in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under this Regulation, and so as not to be inconsistent with such rules. The first standing orders shall be made by the Government but they may be altered by the Council subject to the assent of the Government.

(2) Any standing order made as aforesaid which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under this Regulation shall, to the extent of such repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the Council shall have the power of making laws and Regulations. Powers of legislation.

(i) Provided that no measure of any description shall be introduced into the Council without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan.

(ii) Provided further that it shall not be lawful for the Council to consider any measure relating to or affecting—

(*a*) the Ruling Family of Mysore ;

(*b*) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States;

(*c*) Matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements, now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power;

(*d*) the provisions of this Regulation;

(*e*) the provisions of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation No. XVIII 1923 ; or

(*f*) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

10. In respect of matters excluded from the cognisance of the Council under the second proviso of Section 9 of this Regulation, the Government may frame any measure required and every such measure, if assented to by His Highness the Maharaja, shall have the force of law. Regulation in matters outside the jurisdiction of Council.

11. When any Bill has been passed by the Council it shall be submitted to His Highness the Maharaja through the Dewan for assent. No such Bill shall become law until it receives the assent of His Highness the Maharaja. Assent of His Highness the Maharaja necessary to validity of law.

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Government to frame any Bill in cases other than those falling under Section 10 of this Regulation in which legislation is emergently required, and every such Bill, if assented to by His Highness the Maharaja, shall have the same force as a Regulation passed through the Council for the space of six months from its promulgation in the official gazette. Emergent Regulation.

13. The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the State shall be laid in the form of a statement before the Council in each year, and the proposals of the Government for the appropriation of revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants. The Council may assent, or refuse to assent, to a demand, or reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed; Voting on the Budget.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) The Government shall have power, in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the Government considers that the expenditure provided for by the demand is necessary for the carrying on of any department or for the discharge of Government's responsibility.

(*b*) The Government shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may, in its opinion, be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the State or any part thereof, or for the discharge of Government's responsibility.

(2) The proposals of the Government for the appropriation of revenues and other moneys for expenditure on the following heads shall not be submitted to the vote of the Council, nor shall they be open to discussion by the Council:—

(i) The Palace including the staff and household of His Highness the Maharaja;

(ii) The Military forces of His Highness the Maharaja;

(iii) The pensions of public servants ;

(iv) Expenditure—

(*a*) on matters pertaining to or affecting the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with other States ; and

(*b*) matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power;

(v) Interest on loans and charges on account of sinking funds guaranteed at the time of raising the loans;

(vi) Expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law.

If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the Dewan or *ex officio* Member presiding at a meeting shall be final.

Asking of questions and moving of resolutions.

14. Subject to such conditions and restrictions as to subject and other matters as may be imposed by Government by rules framed under this Regulation, any member may

(1) ask questions; and

(2) move resolutions.

Saving clause.

15. No law passed under the authority of this Regulation shall be deemed invalid by reason that the requisite proportion of non-official members was not complete at the time of its consideration at any stage in the Council.

Prerogative of His Highness.

16. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall affect or be deemed to have affected the prerogative right of His Highness the Maharaja to make and pass Regulations independently of the Council, which right is hereby declared to be and to have been always possessed and retained by His Highness.

A. R. BANERJI,
Dewan.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Enactments repealed.

Number and year	Subject	Extent of Repeal
I. of 1907	The Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.	The whole
I. of 1914	Amendment to the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.	do
IX. of 1917	Do	do
VI. of 1919	Do	do
XI. of 1919	Do	do

SECOND SCHEDULE.

I. *Urban Constituencies.*

1. Bangalore City Municipality.
2. Mysore City Municipality.

II. *Rural Constituencies.*

1. Bangalore District, excluding Bangalore City Municipality.
2. Mysore District, excluding Mysore City Municipality.
3. Kolar District.
4. Tumkur District.
5. Hassan District.
6. Kadur District.
7. Shimoga District.
8. Chitaldrug District.

III. *Non-Territorial Constituencies.*

The undermentioned special interests—

1. Mysore University.
2. Commerce and Trade.
3. Planting.
4. Labour.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

ORDER NO. 1367-1426—C. B. 100-23-1, DATED, CAMP MYSORE, THE 27TH OCTOBER 1923.

1. The first meeting of any historic importance that took place between the principal raiyats and merchants from all parts of the State and Government for the purpose of discussing and exchanging views on public matters was held in March 1881, under the presidency of Dewan Rangacharlu, soon after the assumption of power by His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur; and His Highness, in furtherence of the same policy, inaugurated the Mysore Representative Assembly in the Dasara of the same year. One of the principal objects in establishing this institution was, as stated by the Dewan in his opening address to the first Assembly, to ensure that the actions of the Government were brought into greater harmony with the wishes and the interests of the people." The Municipal and the District Boards which had been in existence for about 20 years previously gave non-official representatives of the people some opportunities of taking a share in the administration of local affairs, but the establishment of the Representative Assembly in 1881 was the first step taken in the direction of associating the people with the Government in matters pertaining to the central administration. The members of the Assembly were at first selected by the Deputy Commissioners. The principle of election was introduced in the year 1891 when regular constituencies were formed, and qualifications of voters and candidates prescribed. These qualifications were modified from time to time in the direction of extending the franchise and enlarging the electorate. "One of the conspicuous results of this Assembly," to quote the words of His Highness the Maharaja in opening its session in the year 1903, "has been the consolidation of the sense of a common interest between the Government and the people." Frequent acknowledgments have been made by the Government of the moderation, good sense and intelligence displayed by the members of the Assembly, and in the Dewan's opening address to the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly this year, its evolution during the past four decades and the increase in its usefulness and influence over the Administration have been dealt with at some length.

2. In the year 1907, His Highness was graciously pleased to carry this policy of securing the co-operation of his subjects with the Government a step further, and established the Mysore Legislative Council in order to associate non-official gentlemen qualified by practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements to assist in the making of laws and regulations. In 1911 the Mysore Economic Conference and the various Boards connected with it were formed to enable Government to obtain non-official advice and assistance in concerting measures for the economic development of the State. In addition to these formally constituted bodies, Government have on various occasions appointed special committees for the purpose of obtaining competent non-official opinion on specific matters of public importance.

3. The results of these various measures have been so encouraging that His Highness the Maharaja has had for some time under his consideration the desirability of taking a further definite step in the direction of associating the people more and more with his Government. Accordingly, by command of His Highness, the outlines of a scheme of constitutional developments were announced by the Dewan at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly in 1922. The announcement foreshadowed developments on the following lines :—

(1) The Representative Assembly to be given a definite place in the Constitution;

(2) Property and other qualifications prescribed for voters to be reduced;

(3) The Representative Assembly to be granted the privilege of being consulted in regard to new taxes;

(4) The Representative Assembly to be given the right to pass resolutions on matters relating to public administration and also on the annual State Budget;

(5) The Representative Assembly to be consulted in regard to important legislative measures;

(6) The strength of the Assembly to be fixed at 200, provision being made for the representation, if necessary by nomination, of minorities and special interests;

(7) The functions of District Boards to be enlarged so as to enable them to deal with local subjects now being brought up before the Representative Assembly;

(8) The strength of the Legislative Council to be increased to a maximum of 50, provision being made for the representation of special interests, such as Industries and Commerce, Planting, Education and of minorities;

(9) The number of interpellations and resolutions that may be brought forward to be substantially increased;

(10) The Council to be given the power of voting on the annual State Budget by major heads in respect of all expenditure except those affecting the Palace, Military, Pensions of public servants, Relations of the State with the British Government under the Treaty;

(11) One or more Standing Committees consisting of members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly to be appointed in an advisory capacity on the model of Standing Committees of the Indian Legislature.

4. In order to work out the details required to give effect to this scheme, the Governmen,t in their Order No. 2034-2093 C.B. 103-22, dated 18th October 1922, appointed a Committee consisting of the marginaliy noted official and non-official gentlemen, with Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., as Chairman. The Committee were requested to submit proposals for the consideration of Government in regard to all matters of detail not dealt with in the scheme outlined in the Dewan's announcement. The report of the Committee was received in March last and published in April for general criticism. It has been widely discussed by public bodies and conferences, and a large number of representations and suggestions have also been received. The scope of enquiry by the Committee was necessarily limited in character, but in spite of the limitations imposed, the Committee have developed the main outlines of the scheme with great precision and consistency. Government are glad to note that the report of the Committee is unanimous on all essential points involved, except on the vexed question of the representation of minorities.

1. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., M.A.
2. K. Chandy, Esq., B.A.
3. K. Matthan, Esq., B.A.
4. Rajakaryaprasakta M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A.
5. V. R. Thyagaraja Aiyar, Esq., M.A.
6. Rajasabhabhushana, Diwan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E.
7. S. Venkatesiah, Esq., B.A., B.L.
8. B. V. Ramaswamy Chetty, Esq., B.A.
9. M. Subbaiya, Esq., B.A.
10. Mahomed Abbas Khan, Esq.
11. C. Srinivasa Rao, Esq.

5. Government have to acknowledge in terms of high appreciation the labours of the Committee and the excellent report they have produced which has helped considerably in giving the scheme a final shape. Government desire to place on record the valuable services rendered in this connection by the Committee as a whole and specially by the learned Chairman, Dr. Brajendranath Seal, and the thanks of Government will be communicated to the Chairman and the members. To all the non-official bodies and individuals who have taken the trouble to study the outlines of the scheme and the report, and who have favoured Government with their criticisms and suggestions, Government also owe their thanks. Newspaper criticisms and reviews there have been many, both in Mysore and outside. Careful and detailed consideration has been given to the report of the Committee as well as to all other views placed at the disposal of Government.

6. The decisions arrived at in regard to the general scheme have been embodied in the Proclamation and in the two Regulations, one relating to the Legislative Council and the other to the Representative Assembly, which His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to promulgate this day. Government now proceed to explain and indicate these decisions with reference to the recommendations of the Committee and pass orders regarding matters of detail which are not covered by the Proclamation and the Regulations.

PART I.

The Representative Assembly.

PLACE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY IN THE CONSTITUTION.

7. The Mysore Representative Assembly owes its origin to an executive order of Government and changes in its constitution, powers and functions are introduced by similar orders. In the announcement made by the Dewan to the Representative Assembly last October, it was stated that the Assembly would be given a definite place in the Mysore Constitution and, in the terms of reference to the Reforms Committee, the Committee were requested to indicate the manner in which this could be done. The Committee have recommended that "the Representative Assembly should be given a definite place in the Constitution by a special Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja under the Sign Manual." His Highness the Maharaja after careful consideration of the Committee's proposal has decided that, in order to give the Assembly a definite place in the Constitution, it should be placed on a statutory basis by the promulgation of a Regulation defining its constitution, powers and functions, and that the provisions of this Regulation should be outside the cognisance of the Legislative Council and has accordingly been pleased to promulgate the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation No. XVIII of 1923.

STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

8. The Assembly consists at present of 282 members who are all elected non-officials. Of these, 162 are representatives of taluks and sub-taluks, 73 of Municipalities, 18 of District Boards and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board and 29 are returned by associations representing special interests and communities.

9. Government considered the constitution of the Assembly to be defective in some respects. Firstly, while the election of the members returned from taluks and sub-taluks was direct, the election of those returned by the Municipalities and District Boards was indirect. Secondly, there was no clear line of division between the urban and the rural electorates and the representation of special interests through associations was based on a general scheme constitutionally defective in many respects. Moreover, there was no definite provision for the recognition of the claims of minorities. Government also considered that in view of the enlarged powers and functions with which it was proposed to invest the Assembly it was desirable to reduce its strength to about 200.

10. The Committee have recommended that the strength of the Assembly may be fixed at 250 and that these seats may be distributed as follows:—

1.	Representatives of rural areas ..	163
2.	Do of urban areas ..	37
3.	Do of special interests ..	15
4.	Do of minority communities..	35

11. As regards the total strength of the Assembly, while the recommendation of the Committee that this may be fixed at 250 has been accepted, it has been considered that it is necessary to make due provision for the representation of new interests and constituencies that may spring up in future, such

for instance as the Jahgir taluks of Yelandur and Sringeri which the Committee recommend should be given the right of representation. These latter have not been taken into account by the Committee in proposing a total strength of 250. Accordingly the strength of the Assembly has been fixed at 250 normally, but with power to Government to increase the number up to a maximum of 275 for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, of representation and in order to meet the demand for the representation of constituencies that may develop in course of time. Membership of the Assembly will, as heretofore, be restricted to non-officials but, as proposed by the Committee, officers deputed by Government for the purpose may attend the sittings of the Assembly and take part in the proceedings. They will not, however, have the right to vote.

12. The rural constituencies proposed by the Committee correspond to the existing taluk and sub-taluk constituencies with the addition of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area which is proposed to be treated as a separate rural constituency distinct from the rest of the Bowringpet Taluk. At present there are 18 taluks each returning three members, 50 taluks each returning two members, and 8 sub-taluks each returning one member. The Committee's proposal is that the number of members now returnable from each taluk and sub-taluk may for the present be continued except that in the case of the Bowringpet Taluk which now sends three members, two members may be returned from the Sanitary Board area and two from the rest of the taluk making a total of 77 constituencies returning 163 members. Including the Yelandur and Sringeri Jahgirs which will now be allowed to return one member each, the total number of rural constituencies will be 79 returning 165 members. These proposals have been generally approved and the rural electorates as now constituted appear in the first schedule to the Representative Assembly Regulation No. XVIII of 1923.

13. In the exercise of the powers vested in Government under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Regulation, Government are now pleased to allot 165 seats for these 79 constituencies and their distribution is given in Appendix 1 to this Order.

14. Under the existing constitution of the Assembly, while the taluk representatives come in by direct election by the taluk voters, in the case of representatives of urban areas and the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, the election is secondary, the members representing them being returned not by the voters in these areas directly, but by the Municipal Councils in the former case and the Sanitary Board in the latter. In the case of the 16 members deputed by the District Boards, the representation is even more remote since these Boards include members returned by secondary election through the Municipal Councils and Taluk Boards. A mixed electorate consisting of direct and indirect constituencies causes many anomalies and both on theoretical and practical grounds fails to secure the true representation of the people. The recommendation of the Committee to have direct elections only, for the Representative Assembly has accordingly been approved.

15. The Committee recommend that 37 seats should be reserved for members representing urban areas and they propose that these members should be returned from 31 municipalities of which they have given a list. The list includes the two City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore and such of the Town and Minor Municipalities as have a population of 5,000 and upwards. It has been decided that Minor Municipalities which have a very elementary form of municipal administration with only a few of the sections of the Municipal Regulation extended to them cannot be regarded as entitled to separate representation as urban constituencies and that the urban constituencies will consist of the two City Municipalities and the Town Municipalities with a population of 5,000 and upwards. In the exercise of the powers vested in Government under sub-section (4) of section 3 of Regulation No. XVIII of 1923 the two City Municipalities will be given the right to return four members each and the Town Municipalities one member each. Steps will be taken immediately to declare Minor Municpalities with a population of 5,000 and over as Town Municipalities and when this is done the total number of members from urban constituencies will be 37, as shown in Appendix 2.

16. *Special interests.*—The proposal of the Committee that provision should be made in the composition of the Assembly for the representation of special interests and minorities is in accordance with the Dewan's announcement. The Committee recommend that 15 seats should be set apart for special interests, which are proposed to be represented as far as possible by persons elected by recognised associations serving such interests, and this has been approved. The special interests selected for immediate recognition are numbers (i) to (vii) in the third schedule to the Regulation. For the present, the recognised constituencies in connection with these interests will be the Fellows and registered graduates of the Mysore University, the Advocates enrolled in the Mysore Chief Court, the European Planting Associations, the Indian Planting Associations, the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board, the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and the Mysore Inamdar's Association respectively. Each of these constituencies will return one member except the University constituency which will return two. These constituencies will thus absorb 8 seats. Provision has also been made in the schedule for the representation of such interests as Factory and Mining labour, industries other than Gold Mining and the like, and as soon as organizations are formed to develop these interests they will be given the privilege of returning one member each to the Assembly. In the absence of such organization, power has been reserved to Government under proviso (*a*) to section 3 (3) of the Regulation to nominate members to represent any or all these interests.

17. *Minorities.*—The question of the representation of minorities in the Assembly has been discussed by the Committee at great length. The Committee, while recognising that the problem of minorities is one of great importance, and that the demand for their protection is not to be brushed aside, have rejected as unsuitable, the devices of exclusive communal electorates and the reservation of seats for communal candidates in plural constituencies, which they consider to be likely to widen and perpetuate the cleavage between communities. The majority of the Committee recommend a system of "facultative representation" of minorities through associations and their recommendations are summarised as follows:—

(1) "For the representation of minorities the best way is to allow representation through associations, and by nomination, if necessary, for the purpose of securing adequate representation.

(2) "The number of seats to be reserved for the representation of minorities by associations shall be 25; such minorities being communities numbering not less than 20,000 persons as classified in Census Tables.

(3) "In the apportionment of seats among minority communities by means of associations, the following facts should be considered by Government:—

(*a*) Numerical population.

(*b*) Voting strength, and

(*c*) Literacy.

(4) "Any minority community which numbers not less than twenty thousand persons and which is not represented in the Representative Assembly through the general electorates shall not be denied representation through an association if it applies for it.

(5) "Ten seats shall be set apart for the representation of minorities by nomination by Government, if necessary."

18. The Committee further recommend that the total number of seats reserved for minorities, *viz.*, 35 should not be liable to be reduced by non-recognition of associations or omission to nominate and that if there should be any vacancies in the number to be appointed from associations they may also be filled up by nomination.

19. The question of the representation of some of the minority communities has been specially discussed in the Committee's report. As regards Mahomedans, the majority appear to think that between the general electorates and associations, this community has reasonable expectations of obtaining adequate representation in the Assembly. As regards Panchamas and Animists, the Committee remark that their literacy is extremely low, that at

present one Panchama has been returned to the Assembly through an association and that vigorous efforts should be made for the political education and increased representation of these classes. As regards the Indian Christian community, the Committee remark that at present one member is being returned to the Assembly through an association and that having regard to the total strength of this population and the percentage of literacy among them which is more than five times that among Hindus, increased representation of this community is desirable.

20. There are at present 29 members representing special interests recognised by Government under the rules framed by them from time to time, through organised associations or other bodies. Some of these associations represent the interests of minority communities. As however the present system does not provide adequate opportunities for the representation of minorities, it was stated in the Dewan's announcement that provision would be made for the representation of minorities as well as of special interests. The scheme proposed by the Committee for securing adequate representation of minority communities through associations is an extension of the scheme already in vogue. The representation of minorities by members elected by Associations recognized by the Government under rules made in this behalf, or nominated by the Government for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, has been provided for in Clause *c*, Sub-Section 3 of Section 3 of the Representative Assembly Regulation. It is however considered necessary to go further than the Committee's recommendations for the reason that certain communities which are distinct social groups may not, under the new method of direct election through the general electorates, succeed in securing adequate representation of their interests. This can only be given by guaranteeing to them a certain number of seats in the Assembly fixed with reference to the percentage of their population, literacy, present representation and voting strength. The arrangement will be that in the event of their failing to secure the number of guaranteed seats through the general electorates, provision will be made for the return of such number of members as may be required to make up the guaranteed number, either through recognised associations or by nomination if necessary. In the exercise of the powers vested in Government under proviso (*c*) to section 3 (3) of the Regulation rules have accordingly been framed guaranteeing, in this manner, 15 seats for Mahomedans, 5 seats for Indian Christians and 3 for the depressed classes.

21. The history of the growth of representation through associations in Mysore is an interesting one. It grew gradually, developing step by step. The scheme of representation of minorities and special interests, through associations now promulgated, is a development of what exists at present on a more correct and scientific basis, and it avoids the overlapping that takes place now. It is true that the larger associations will not now have the privilege of returning a member; but such associations, formed as they are for the interests of people who will be largely represented through the general electorate, need not be given any separate political status, as more than one member of the group represented by the association will surely be returned in the ordinary way. The only reason for giving a guarantee to three among the minority communities is that, as has been the experience in the past both in Mysore and elsewhere in British India, they will not ordinarily have adequate representation through the general electorates proportionate to their population, literacy, etc. It is not intended that they should have separate communal electorates. This principle of separate communal electorates, Government have rejected as inexpedient and unsuited to Mysore. The guarantee provided is solely intended as a security for adequate representation. It is hoped that in course of time the guarantee will become unnecessary, as with the spread of education and the growth of political consciousness and with greater homogeniety—and not divergence of interests—all communities will return through the general electorate the best men available.

22. Although the minority communities contemplated by the Committee are those numbering not less than 20,000 persons which fail to secure representation through the general electorate, it is possible that there may

be some communities with a population of less than 20,000 which do not secure any representation through the general electorate, and which having regard to the factors enumerated above may have to be given representation. It will be possible to meet such exceptional cases when they arise, out of the 10 seats recommended by the Committee to be reserved for nomination.

23. Under the proviso (*c*) to section 3 (3) of the Regulation, the following rules are prescribed as regards associations representing minorities and desirous of deputing members to the Representative Assembly:—

(*a*) The association must have been formed for the furtherance of one or more specific interests of the community or for the general advancement of the community.

(*b*) It shall be registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Regulation.

(*c*) When any minority community has an association with branches or has two or more such associations, two or more of them may, when necessary, be grouped together by Government for the election of the member or members to be returned by the minority.

(*d*) The number of members on the roll of the association or associations shall not be less than one hundred members.

(*e*) Meetings of the general body or the Managing Committee shall be held at least twice a year and minutes of the meeting shall be kept with the records of the association. On a requisition from the Deputy Commissioner, the association shall submit an annual statement of the number of meetings held and the number of members present.

(*f*) Bye-laws of the association and all subsequent changes as and when they are made shall be submitted to Government.

(*g*) The privilege of representation given to an association shall be liable to be revoked during the term of an Assembly if the association ceases to exist or infringes any of the conditions.

The same rules shall apply to associations representing special interests with the addition of the following note under rule (*d*).

" Government may, for special reasons, allow an association containing less than the above minimum number of members to depute a member to the Assembly."

24. The Committee have suggested that a society registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation may be recognised as an association for returning a member to the Representative Assembly, provided that its membership is confined to a minority community. As the objects and functions of Co-operative Societies are essentially economic, Government consider it undesirable to give them a political status and introduce communal distinctions into a movement which affords opportunities to all communities to work with one another for a common end.

Powers and Functions of the Representative Assembly.

25. The functions of the Assembly at present extend to the representation of grievances, expression of opinion on matters referred to it by the Government, discussion of the State budget, and putting interpellations. The grant of larger powers in respect of legislation, taxation, budget and the moving of resolutions was foreshadowed in the Dewan's announcement.

1. *Legislation.*—In respect of legislation, the Dewan stated that the Representative Assembly would be consulted in regard to all important legislative measures; that the legislative programme of the year would be placed before the Assembly in the Dasara Session and the general principles of bills discussed; that in cases where legislation might be introduced in the Legislative Council before discussion in the Assembly, His Highness the Maharaja would, except in urgent cases, reserve his assent until the close of the next Session of the Representative Assembly.

In general conformity with the above announcement, the Committee have made the following recommendations:—

"(*a*) The Representative Assembly should ordinarily be consulted about every important legislative measure before the first reading of the Bill in the Legislative Council.

"(*b*) All legislative measures about which the Representative Assembly is to be consulted shall be placed before it with a statement embodying the general principles of such measures.

"(*c*) The discussion will be confined to the general principles of the Bills. The opinion of the Assembly in respect of the general principles of any measure placed before it, shall be ascertained by taking votes.

"(*d*) Any member may propose an amendment to the general principles of any measure but not to particular clauses in the Bill. The President may, thereupon, at his discretion, obtain the opinion of the Assembly by taking votes.

"(*e*) (i) In respect of every important measure of legislation introduced in, and passed by, the Legislative Council, which is not urgent and which has not been included in the legislative programme presented to the Assembly, the Representative Assembly should be consulted before the Bill is submitted to His Highness the Maharaja.

(ii) After consulting the Assembly, it may be left open to Government to adopt such course as it may consider proper according to the circumstances of the case, *i.e.*, whether to submit the Bill as passed by the Council to His Highness with the opinion of the Assembly, or to place the opinion of the Assembly before the Legislative Council for further consideration of the Bill making such amendments therein as it may consider necessary in the light of the discussions at the Representative Assembly before the measure is submitted to His Highness, or to drop the original Bill and to place a new or amended Bill before the Council, or to adopt any other course that it may be considered proper.

"(*f*) In the case of Bills brought forward by non-official members, which have received the sanction of the Dewan, the general principles as sent in by the member, shall be placed before the Representative Assembly at its next Session, before the Bill is introduced in the Legislative Council.

"(*g*) When the general principles of a Bill have been discussed in the Representative Assembly, the opinion of the Assembly will be placed before the Legislative Council."

As explained in para 56 of the Committee's report, the procedure indicated in the above recommendations is three-fold, *viz.*—

(i) *Normal.*—Consultation of the Representative Assembly about important legislative measures and discussion of the general principles of Bills before introduction in the Legislative Council.

(ii) *Exceptional.*—Introduction into the Legislative Council prior to discussion in the Representative Assembly, where such introduction is deemed necessary. Here also consultation of the Representative Assembly at the next Session, before submission to His Highness.

(iii) *Urgent cases.*—*i.e.*, where the procedure under (i) or (ii) cannot be adopted for reasons deemed sufficient by Government.—A Bill may be passed through the Legislative Council and submitted to His Highness. There will be no consultation of the Representative Assembly in such cases.

Government consider that the normal procedure as proposed in clauses *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, and *g* above requires the following modifications:—

(1) The statement to be placed before the Representative Assembly under clause (*b*) may or may not be accompanied by a draft Bill in each and every case. It will be within the discretion of the Government to place the Bill before the Assembly or not, according to circumstances.

(2) The rule regarding the moving of amendments will be revised as follows:—

"(*d*) Any member may propose an amendment to the general principles

of any measure. The President may disallow an amendment if it relates not to general principles but to details."

The exceptional procedure of introducing legislative measures in the Legislative Council prior to discussion in the Representative Assembly was indicated in the Dewan's announcement, but on a further consideration of the matter, it has been decided that all legislative measures involving important general principles should be placed before the Representative Assembly previous to their introduction in the Legislative Council, and that the only exception should be in the case of Bills which are of such extreme urgency that the Government consider that they should be placed before the Legislative Council for being passed at a single sitting by suspending the ordinary rules of business. The proposals contained in clause (*e*) of the Committee's recommendations thus become unnecessary.

2. *Taxation.*—At present the Representative Assembly has no recognised right of expressing its views as regards proposals for new or additional taxation, although in recent years Government have consulted that body in regard to certain important taxation measures. In the announcement it was stated that no new tax would be levied without previously consulting the Representative Assembly. In accordance with this announcement, the Committee have recommended:—

(1) that proposals for the levy of new taxes shall be laid before the Assembly for discussion and the opinion of the Assembly shall be ascertained by votes and that any modification which may be suggested in the course of the discussion may at the discretion of the President be also put to the vote, and

(2) that in the case of new taxation involving legislation, the Representative Assembly should be consulted before legislation is introduced into the Legislative Council.

In accordance with the Committee's recommendation, new taxes have been defined in the Regulation as taxes which require for their imposition the passing of a new Regulation or the amendment of an existing one.

This has been provided for by Section 10 of the Representative Assembly Regulation.

3. *Budget.*—The annual budget of the State is being now placed before the Representative Assembly for general discussion, and the representations made by the Assembly during the discussions are taken into consideration by the Government before the budget is finally passed. In accordance with the announcement, the Assembly has now been given the right of moving resolutions on the budget. But in keeping with the constitution and character of the Representative Assembly as a body voicing popular opinion on the general principles underlying the matters submitted to it without undertaking their detailed examination, the resolutions on the budget to be moved in the Assembly will have reference only to the general principles and policy underlying the budget and not to particular grants or appropriations. The items of expenditure under the following heads will be outside the purview of the Representative Assembly as of the Legislative Council:—

(1) The Palace, including the staff and household of His Highness the Maharaja,

(2) The Military forces of His Highness the Maharaja,

(3) The pensions of public servants,

(4) Items of expenditure relating to or affecting the relations of H. H. the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with other States and matters governed by treaties, conventions and agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by H. H. the Maharaja with the Paramount Power,

(5) Interest on Loans and charges on account of Sinking Funds guaranteed at the time of raising the loans and

(6) Expenditure prescribed or authorised by law.

4. *Resolutions.*—Under the existing rules there is no provision for the moving of resolutions in the Representative Assembly. In the Dewan's announcement it was stated that the Assembly would be given the right to move resolutions

on matters relating to the public administration as well as on the annual State budget. This has been provided for by section 12 (*b*) of the Regulation.

The Committee propose that the number of resolutions on matters of public administration to be moved at the Dasara Session may be fixed at 25 and the number to be moved at the Budget Session (in addition to resolutions on the budget) at 10. They also propose that these resolutions should be submitted to the Government direct and that the Government should refer them for selection to a Standing Committee of the House. The order in which the resolutions are to be moved has, according to the Committee, to be determined by ballot.

In regard to the Standing Committee referred to above, the Committee's proposal is that the Assembly should, once a year, elect from among its members a Standing Committee consisting of 15 members with its own President and Secretary, and that the function of selecting the resolutions, interpellations and representations to be brought up at the Assembly should be entrusted to this body. This proposal has been referred to in several of the representations received by Government from individuals, public bodies, associations and conferences. While a few are in favour, opinion of a large number is strong that it is not a satisfactory arrangement to leave the work of selection of subjects to be brought up at the Assembly to a small body of 15 individuals who, on account of their insufficient acquaintance with local conditions, may fail to realise the significance or the importance of the subjects. Government accept this opinion and are pleased to direct that the selection of subjects to be brought up at the Assembly need not be left to a Standing Committee, but should be made, as at present, at a meeting at the District Head quarters to which all the members of the Assembly residing in the district, including representatives of special interests and minorities, should be summoned. Rules will be framed accordingly for the purpose.

The number of resolutions that may be sent up from each district will be fixed as below:—

District	Dasara Session	Budget Session (in addition to resolutions on the Budget)
Bangalore and Mysore Districts	4 each	2 each
Other Districts	3 „	1 „

As proposed by the Committee the President may also admit additional resolutions relating to special interests and minorities. The order in which the resolutions are to be moved will be at the discretion of the President.

The Assembly does not at present possess the right to divide in respect of any matter before it although Government have frequently taken the opinion of the Assembly on specific questions by votes. But in view of the increased power which have been given to it in respect of legislation, taxation, budget and resolutions, it has been decided that the Assembly shall have the right to divide on all questions on which its opinion is taken.

5. *Representations.*—The privilege of bringing up at the Assembly representations on matters of public importance for the consideration of the Government is being enjoyed by the members from the very commencement and has formed the characteristic feature of the Assembly. The number of representations which could be brought up at the Assembly has varied from time to time. At present it is limited to 450 subjects for the Dasara Session which are distributed as follows:—

Bangalore and Mysore Districts	75 each
Other Districts	50 „

For the Budget Session, the total number is fixed at 100 the maximum number for any district being limited to 20. The selection of subjects is made by the members themselves, assembled at a meeting at the District Headquarters under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner.

The Committee have proposed considerable changes in these matters. They recommend the reduction of the number of subjects from 450 to 150 for the Dasara Session and from 100 to 50 for the Budget Session. The distribution of subjects by districts is not retained and the selection of subjects is left to the Standing Committee recommended by them.

Government consider that in view of the privilege with which the Representative Assembly has been invested of moving resolutions on matters of public administration, representations are likely in future to play a smaller part in the proceedings of the Assembly than in the past and that a reduction in their number is therefore feasible. They are accordingly pleased to direct that the total number of representations that may be brought up at the Dasara and the Budget Sessions shall be fixed at 180 and 90 respectively. They will be distributed as follows among the several districts for the two Sessions:—

	Dasara Session	Budget Session
Bangalore and Mysore Districts ..	30 each	15 each
Other Districts	20 „	10 „

The President may, in addition, admit representations relating to minorities or special interests. The selection of the subjects will be made at the district meetings at which interpellations and resolutions are selected. Subjects of a purely local character will not ordinarily be included among the subjects to be discussed at the Representative Assembly but will be referred to local bodies. The order in which representations are to be taken up will be at the discretion of the President.

6. *Interpellations.*—The privilege of putting questions to Government in the form of interpellations on matters of public interest or importance was granted to the Representative Assembly in April 1918. The number of questions that could be asked was fixed at 3 per district so that the total number of interpellations admissible was 24.

The Committee have recommended that a maximum limit of 2 questions per member may be fixed, that the total number of interpellations admissible at a Session may be limited to 50 and that if more than 50 are received their selection should be made by the Standing Committee proposed by them.

These recommendations require modification as it is not proposed to have a Standing Committee of the Assembly. The interpellations, like representations and resolutions, will be selected at the district meetings, and the number that may be sent up for the Dasara and the Budget Sessions from each district will be fixed as follows:—

Bangalore and Mysore Districts	8 each
Other Districts	6 „

The President may admit, in addition to the limit of 52 interpellations above fixed, interpellations on behalf of special interests or minorities.

Addresses.—Under the present rules of the Assembly, addresses to the Dewan and President of the Assembly may be presented during the Dasara Session either by the Assembly as a whole or by a majority of the representatives of a district or of the Malnad area or by recognised associations. The Committee recommend that the practice of presenting addresses to the President either sectional or by the whole Assembly may be discontinued, but that addresses by the whole House to His Highness the Maharaja should be permitted.

This recommendation is approved.

Qualifications and Disqualifications of Voters and Candidates.

26. The Representative Assembly was not, at the time of its formation, an elected body. It consisted of a number of merchants, landlords and other persons selected on account of their standing and influence. In 1891, the principle of election was first introduced, constituencies were formed and qualifications for voters and candidates prescribed. These qualifications have varied from time to time but the general tendency has been to reduce the standard of qualifications so as to form a wider electorate.

(i) *Qualifications of rural voters and candidates.*—At present, the following persons are qualified to elect members to the Representative Assembly and stand as candidates for rural areas:—

(*a*) " Every person:—

(i) who is the registered occupant of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum payable to Government; or

(ii) who is a kadim tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 50 per annum to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or

(iii) who pays annually mohatarfa tax or municipal tax of not less than Rs. 10 to a Municipal Council.

(*b*) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire inam villages with a total beriz of Rs. 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in the constituency.

(*c*) Every graduate of a University who ordinarily resides in the constituency;

(*d*) Every person who is a retired or pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops."

The Committee propose that these qualifications should be modified so as to reduce the property qualifications of voters and candidates by 50 per cent. This would entitle persons paying land revenue or rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum or municipal or mohatarfa tax of not less than Rs. 5 per annum and persons who own one or more entire inam villages with a beriz of not less than Rs. 125 per annum to be voters and candidates. The Committee also recommend that all persons paying income-tax to Government should be qualified as voters and candidates and that sex disqualification should be removed so as to render women eligible to vote at Representative Assembly elections. The alterations proposed by the Committee which are in general conformity with the Dewan's announcement have been incorporated in the Proclamation.

(ii) *Qualifications of urban voters and candidates.*—Regarding urban constituencies which, as already stated, have taken the place of Municipal and other bodies, the Committee propose the following:—

" (*a*) The property qualifications of voters to the Representative Assembly in urban constituencies wil be the same as those of voters for the Municipal elections in the constituencies concerned. The other qualifications shall be the same as for the rural constituencies."

" (*b*) Qualifications for membership and voting shall be the same."

" (*c*) Voters for urban constituencies are not entitled as such to vote at elections in rural constituencies. To entitle them to vote, they must possess the property or other qualifications prescribed for rural constituencies."

" (*d*) Graduates and Military pensioners who vote in urban constituencies are not entitled to vote as such in rural constituencies in which the urban area is situated unless otherwise qualified."

These recommendations are approved.

(iii) *Qualifications of voters and candidates in the case of special interests and minority communities.*—The special interests recognised by Government for purposes of representation in the Assembly are mentioned in the third schedule to the Regulation and the constituencies through which they will be represented are mentioned in paragraph 16 above. In respect of these as also in respect of associations representing minority communities, the qualification of voters and candidates will be the membership of the association or other institution concerned except that in the case of the Mysore University only Fellows will be eligible to stand as candidates for the Representative Assembly.

General qualifications applicable to all classes of voters and candidates.—In addition to the above qualifications, the committee have made the following proposals as regards the general qualifications for all classes of voters and candidates:—

" (1) That no literacy qualifications need be prescribed in the case of voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly;

(2) That voters and candidates for the Representatve Assembly should be subjects of Mysore by birth or domicile; and

(3) That in addition, the voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly should have resided in the Mysore State (outside the

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) for at least three years.

"Provided that in the case of persons possessing the prescribed property qualifications within the jurisdiction of Mysore, residence in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, shall not disqualify for voting or for candidature.

"Provided further that in the case of Mysoreans by birth or persons who have already acquired a Mysore domicile by residence of not less than five years, residence in the Mysore State of six months prior to the date fixed for the preparation of the Register shall be deemed sufficient.

"*Exception.*—In the case of candidates and members for special interests, the Government may grant exemption in special cases."

As the language in which the proceedings of the Assembly are conducted is mainly Kannada, Government agree with the committee that it is not necessary to prescribe any special literacy qualifications. Government also agree that the qualifications requiring a voter or a candidate to be a subject of the Mysore State and to possess certain residential qualifications are necessary and they are therefore pleased to approve of these qualifications. As proposed by the Committee, Government will be prepared to grant exemption from the operation of this rule in the case of special interests.

Disqualifications of voters and candidates.—The present rules relating to disqualifications of candidates are as follows:—

(i) "No person who has not completed 18 years of age, no person who is of unsound mind or has been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies in the opinion of Government a defect of character which unfits him to be a member of the Representative Assembly and no dismissed official shall be eligible to be returned as a member of the Assembly."

(ii) The above rule applies also to voters.

(iii) "Females also are not entitled to vote for or be returned as members of the Assembly."

The Committee have submitted the following rules as regards voters:—

"No person can vote who is—

(1) under 21 years of age; or
(2) of unsound mind; or
(3) an undischarged insolvent or bankrupt; or
(4) sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more;
(5) a dismissed Government servant."

It is also proposed that the fourth and fifth grounds of disqualification should not operate after 10 years from the date of release (or dismissal) unless they are removed earlier by an order of Government.

As regards the disqualifications of candidates the Committee propose the following:—

No person is eligible as a candidate or member who is—

(1) under 21 years of age; or
(2) of unsound mind; or
(3) an undischarged insolvent or bankrupt; or
(4) sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more, or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more; or
(5) a dismissed Government servant.

Provided that in (4) and (5) the disqualification will cease to operate after 10 years from date of release (or dismissal) unless the same is removed earlier by an order of Government.

(6) A female; or
(7) A Government servant.

The term "Government Servant" will not include a Shanbhog, Patel or other hereditary officer.

These proposals are approved.

LENGTH AND FREQUENCY OF THE SESSIONS AND THE BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED THEREIN.

27. From the year 1881, when the Representative Assembly was formed, till the year 1916 it used to be held once a year during the Dasara season. In 1916, when the privilege of discussing the State Budget was given to the Assembly, a second session was ordered to be held in April every year for the purpose of considering the Budget. From the year 1917 this second session is being held in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja.

The Committee recommend that normally there should be two sessions of the Assembly, one to be called the "Dasara Session" and held during the Dasara and the other called the "Budget Session" and held at such time of the year as may be most convenient for the proper consideration of the Budget. They also propose that provision may be made for the holding of one or more special sessions when the state of public business requires it.

These proposals are approved.

A special session will be summoned only for Government business.

The Committee propose that the order and the nature of business to be transacted at the different sessions of the Assembly may be as follows:—

(i) "*At the Dasara Session*—

(*a*) The Address of the Dewan-President. Interpellations and ballotting for precedence of resolutions.

(*b*) Government business.

(*c*) Discussion of representations.

(*d*) Resolutions.

(ii) "*At the Budget Session*—

(*a*) Opening speech of the President and presentation of the Budget; Interpellations, ballotting for resolutions.

(*b*) Government business.

(*c*) Budget discussion—

(i) Resolutions on the Budget.

(ii) General debate on the Budget.

(*d*) Representations.

(*e*) Other resolutions.

(iii) *At a Special Session*—

The arrangement of business at a special session shall be as the President may direct."

The Committee also propose that Government may for sufficient reasons rearrange the items of business or the order of business but not so as to reduce the time allotted for private members' business, except with the assent of the Assembly.

With reference to these recommendations of the Committee, Government observe that in the Committee's proposals in connection with the Budget discussion, the moving of resolutions comes before the general debate on the Budget. They consider that, according to the natural and usual order of Budget business, the general debate should precede the moving of resolutions. Further, in conformity with the orders of Government on the subject of resolutions in the Representative Assembly, there will be no necessity for a ballot to decide the order in which resolutions should be moved as the order will be decided by the President. With these modifications the Committee's proposals are approved.

The Dasara Session lasts at present for about 6 to 7 days and the Budget Session for about 5 days. The Committee recommend that the maximum duration of the Dasara Session should be fixed at 15 sitting days, that of the Budget Session at 10 sitting days and that of a Special Session at 5 sitting days. After a careful consideration, Government are of opinion that the work of the Assembly in each session should be completed in a shorter time than that proposed by the Committee specially as locat subjects are ordinarily to be excluded, and they are accordingly pleased to fix the duration as a general rule of the Dasara Session at 8 sitting days and that of the Budget Session at 6 sitting days. The distribution of business within these periods will be as follows:—

(1) *Dasara Session*—

(*a*) Dewan's Address, interpellations and Government business ..	.. 2 days.
(*b*) Representations	.. Not more than 3 days.
(*c*) Resolutions	.. Do 3 days.

(2) *Budget Session*—

(*a*) Dewan's Address, interpellations, and Government business ..	.. 1 day.
(*b*) General discussion of the Budget	.. Not more than 2 days.
(*c*) Resolutions on the Budget	Do 1 day.
(*d*) Representations	Do 1 day.
(*e*) Other resolutions	Do 1 day.

The length and the order of business of a Special Session will be settled by Government in each case.

The time fixed may be extended at the discretion of the President. Any business other than Government business left unfinished within the period fixed for it will lapse.

PART II.

Legislative Council.

STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

28. The Legislative Council was established in the year 1907 with a view to associate with the Government a certain number of non-official gentlemen qualified by practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements to assist Government in making laws and regulations. In addition to the Dewan President and the Members of Council who were *ex-officio* members, the Council was to consist of not less than 10 and not more than 15 additional members to be nominated by the Government and of this number not less than two-fifths were required to be non-officials. The minimum and maximum number of additional members was increased to 15 and 21 respectively by Regulation I of 1914 and the maximum was further increased to 30 by Regulation II of 1919.

29. The actual composition of the Council as last constituted was as follows:—

Nominated members.—	
(*a*) Official	12
(*b*) Non-official	5
	17
Elected members.—	
(*a*) by district Constituencies	8
(*b*) by the Representative Assembly	4
(*c*) by the Mysore University	1
	13

30. In the Dewan's announcement it was stated that the strength of the Council would be raised, that the number of members to be returned by the Representative Assembly to the Council would be increased and that provision would also be made for the representation of special interests such as those relating to industries and commerce, planting and education and of minorities.

31. The Committee have recommended that exclusive of the *ex-officio* members, the strength of the Legislative Council may be fixed at 50, that not less than 50 per cent of this total strength should consist of non-official members and that not more than one-third of the non-official members should be nominated, the other non-official members being elected representatives of various constituencies.

32. The Committee also recommend that in addition to the strength of 50 members as fixed above not more than two persons having special knowledge or experience of the subject matter of any particular Bill may be temporarily nominated to the Legislative Council for the purpose of such Bill.

33. The above recommendations have been approved with the modification that the proportion of non-official members has been fixed at not less than 60 per cent instead of 50 per cent as proposed by the Committee so as to ensure a decided non-official majority.

34. The Committee's proposals with regard to the distribution of the 50 seats are as follows:—

Nominated members.—	
(*a*) Official	20
(*b*) Non-official	8
	28
Elected members.—	
(*a*) elected by urban areas, *viz.*, the City Municipal areas of Bangalore and Mysore—one each	2
(*b*) elected by rural areas, *viz.*, the eight district constituencies as now existing except that the cities of Bangalore and Mysore will not form part of the respective district constituencies—one each	8
(*c*) elected representatives of the following special interests:—	
1. Mysore University	1
2. Commerce and Trade	1
3. Planting	1
4. Labour	1
(*d*) elected representatives of the Representative Assembly ..	8
	22
Total ..	50

35. The proposals of the committee in regard to the constituencies and the number of members to be elected by the Representative Assembly have been incorporated in the Legislative Council Regulation. The proposals as regards the distribution of seats are approved in exercise of the power vested in Government by Section 6 of the Legislative Council Regulation.

36. As regards the constituencies representing special interests, the Mysore University constituency will consist of the Fellows of the University. The member to represent Commerce and Trade will for the present be returned by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce. The member representing the Planting interest will be elected by a constituency consisting of owners of estates of not less than 50 acres under coffee, tea, cardamom or rubber. If the member returned by this constituency does not represent European planting interests, one of the eight seats reserved for the nomination of non-official members may be given to a representative of the European Planters' Associations in the State. Labour will be represented by one member who, pending the formation of a proper electorate, will be nominated by Government.

37. The members deputed to the Council by the Representative Assembly shall be elected by the assembly voting as a whole and without any restriction as to the candidates representing particular districts or divisions.

38. As regards the eight seats reserved for nomination of non-official members, Government generally approve of the Committee's proposal that these nominations may be made with a view to secure the representation of depressed classes, child and woman welfare, minorities, education, etc. In regard to minorities in accordance with the principles and the policy indicated in paragraph 20, Government are pleased to direct that two seats on the Council shall be guaranteed to the Mahomedan community. In the event of no Mahomedans being returned by election, two out of the eight seats will be filled up by the nomination of two Mahomedan representatives deputed by recognised associations. In the event of one Mahomedan being returned by election, the number nominated

will be reduced to one. There will be no nomination of a Mahomedan if two or more Mahomedan members are returned by election. The same principle will apply in the case of the Indian Christian community except that only one seat shall be guaranteed to it. One seat will also be guaranteed to the depressed classes on the same principle.

Powers of the Legislative Council.

39. *Legislation.*—The Legislative Council was constituted for the purpose of making laws and regulations. Although other powers and functions have since been assigned to it, legislation still remains the principal function of the Council. The main provisions of the existing Legislative Council Regulation in respect of the Council's powers of legislation are the following:—

(i) No measure of any description may be introduced into the Council without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan and the leave of the Council duly obtained.

(ii) It is not competent to the Council to pass any measure affecting,

(*a*) the Ruling Family of Mysore,

(*b*) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States,

(*c*) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements, now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power,

(*d*) extradition of criminals,

(*e*) European vagrants,

(*f*) European British subjects,

(*g*) the Post Office, Telegraphs and Railways,

(*h*) the Mysore Military Forces, or

(*i*) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

(iii) In the cases of subjects excluded from the purview of the Council, the Government may frame any regulation that may be required and any such regulation, if assented to by His Highness the Maharaja, becomes law.

(iv) In cases not excluded from the purview of the Legislative Council in which legislation is urgently required, Government may frame emergent regulations which, if assented to by His Highness the Maharaja, will have the same force as a regulation passed through the Council for a period of six months from the date of its promulgation in the official gazette.

The Reforms Committee have not proposed any material modifications in the present position and powers of the Council in respect of legislation. A majority of the Committee have proposed that the power of Government to frame regulations independently of the Council should be extended to measures required for the safety and tranquillity of the State. The Committee by a majority also recommend that it should be made clear that His Highness the Maharaja reserves to himself the prerogative to pass regulations independently of the Legislative Council and that this may find a place in the Proclamation or in the Legislative Council Regulation or in both. The Committee consider that the Legislative Council will not be a legislature competent to amend the constitution, at any rate in regard to the essential matters which will find a place in the Proclamation except in so far as powers may be expressly reserved to the Council.

The opinion of the Committee that changes in the constitution should be outside the scope of the Council. has been accepted. By a notification dated the 14th August 1923, questions affecting the constitution, powers and privileges of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly have been removed from the scope of the Council under clause (i) of the proviso to section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation which was till now in force. It has now been expressly provided in the new Regulation that the Legislative Council Regulation and the Representative Assembly Regulation shall be subjects excluded from

the purview of the Council, and thus the constitution, powers and functions of the Legislative Council and of the Representative Assembly will be outside the cognisance of the Council. Changes in the constitution will therefore be possible only by means of Proclamations or Regulations promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja independently of the Council.

It is not, considered necessary to reserve any special powers to Government in respect of measures that may be required for the safety and tranquillity of the State. The co-operation that the Government have received from the Legislative Council and the sense of responsibility which has characterised its deliberations in the past justify the Government in the belief that, when the safety and tranquillity of the State require it, the necessary measures of legislation will be passed by the Council. In the unlikely event, however, of the measures approved by the Council being considered by the Government to be not adequate for the due discharge of their responsibility, the deadlock thus created could be removed by the exercise by His Highness, at his pleasure, of his powers to frame laws independently of the Council. Similarly, in the event of the Legislative Council adopting, in any bill, provisions or amendments prejudicial to the safety and tranquillity of the State, the situation thus arising will be one to be met by recourse to the inherent powers of His Highness.

The power of Government as regards emergent regulations which will be in force for six months will continue as proposed by the Committee.

As regards the subjects which will be outside the cognisance of the Legislative Council in respect of legislation, it was stated in the Dewan's announcement that the present list of subjects that are excluded from the purview of the Legislative Council (as well as the Representative Assembly) would be curtailed so as to admit of the discussion of all matters relating to the interna administration of the State, the only subjects to be excluded being those relating to the Palace, the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power and with other States and matters governed by treaties, conventions and agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power.

Section 9 of the Legislative Council Regulation of 1923 enumerates the excluded subjects as follows :—

(*a*) the Ruling Family of Mysore;

(*b*) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States ;

(*c*) matters governed by treaties or rconventions or agreements, now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Mahara with the Paramount Power ;

(*d*) the provisions of the Legislative Council Regulation ;

(*e*) the provisions of the Representative Assembly Regulation No. 1923;

(*f*) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

2. *Budget.*—One of the most important of the measures contemplated in connection with the scheme of constitutional developments is in respect of the powers and position of the Legislative Council in regard to the State Budget. The privilege of discussing the State Budget subject to certain conditions was given to the Legislative Council in the year 1914 by Regulation No. I of that year. The power extended only to a general discussion of the Budget and the Council had no power to submit or propose any resolutions on it.

In the announcement it was stated that the Legislative Council would be given the power of voting on the annual State budget by major heads in respect of all items of expenditure except those affecting the Palace, the Military, the Pensions of Public Servants and the relations of the State with the British Government under the treaty, with the proviso that if the Council refused its assent to a provision in the budget or reduced it, it would be competent to the Government to restore the provision if they considered it necessary for the carrying on of any department.

The grant of the power to vote on the State budget to the Legislative Council is a measure of far-reaching importance and significance. While resolutions adopted by the Council can have effect only as recommendations, voting (or refusing), a grant has, under the terms of the announcement, a binding effect on the Government, which, as observed by the Committee, "can be annulled only by the exercise of a specific power of the Government for a specified reason, *viz.*, the power of restoration if the Government consider the grant necessary for the carrying on of any department." Further, "voting by major heads" imposes an important limitation of the Government's powers of reappropriation of sanctioned expenditure. Since the grants will be sanctioned by the Council under major heads, reappropriation by the Government from one major head to another will no longer be permissible. The Legislative Council in future, with its statutory non-official majority, will therefore exercise a large measure of control over the financial policy of the Government.

The Committee have discussed the questions involved with great thoroughness and lucidity. The Committee point out that as in British India the Government should have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety and tranquillity of the State or for carrying on of any department. As regards the list of items of expenditure excluded from the vote of the Council, the Committee point out that in the corresponding provisions of the Government of India Act, interest and sinking fund charges on loans, expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law, and the salaries as well as pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State are non-votable. The Government do not consider it necessary or desirable to exclude the salaries of any classes of public servants from the vote of the Council as this would result in a considerable curtailment of the control over financial policy and administration which it is proposed to vest in the Council. Interest charges have now been definitely excluded from the vote of the Council by Section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, as also charges on account of loan sinking funds in cases where such funds have been guaranteed at the time of raising the loans. Provision has also been made in the Regulation enabling Government in cases of emergency to authorise expenditure considered necessary for the safety and tranquillity of the State or for the discharge of the Government's responsibility, without submitting it to the vote of the Council.

The Committee have submitted detailed rules for the discussion of the budget by the Legislative Council including rules for supplementary and excess grants, and also specifying the major heads which they propose for adoption for voting purposes. The rules proposed by the Committee are approved with the modification that the expenditure relating to the staff and household of His Highness the Maharaja now appearing under General Administration is included among non-votable items. This is in accordance with Section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation. The rules as approved will be issued separately.

3. *Resolutions.*—The right to discuss matters of general public interest under such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed by rules made by Government was given to the Legislative Council by Regulation VI of 1919, and rules on the subject were issued in Notification No. G. 3931—Legis. 22-18-5, dated the 15th August 1919. Any member of the Council may ordinarily move not more than one resolution at any Session of the Council and not more than twelve resolutions in all can be moved at any Session.

The right of moving resolutions has not hitherto been availed of by the Council to any very large extent. The number of resolutions brought up at any Session has rarely exceeded half the number admissible. This was doubtless due to the fact that practically all matters of general public interest can be and are brought up in the Representative Assembly as "representations" and are fully discussed in the Assembly. Nevertheless, in keeping with the enlargement of the functions of the Council under the announcement, it was promised that the number of resolutions that may be brought forward at a session of the Legislative Council would be substantially increased.

The Committee have recommended that the maximum number of resolutions on matters of general public interest which can be brought forward at a session of the Legislative Council should be fixed at 20 and that the selection should be by ballot. The Committee have also proposed detailed rules in the matter.

The Government have examined the above recommendations and rules and they are of opinion that in view of the fact that the number of non-official members of the Legislative Council has been increased from 18 to 30 a maximum limit of 20 resolutions is somewhat inadequate. They consider that instead of fixing a limit of 20 as proposed by the Committee the existing rule under which a member shall ordinarily be allowed to bring up not more than oae resolution at any one session of the Legislative Council may be retained thereby raising the maximum number of resolutions at any session to 30.

The order in which resolutions are to be taken up for discussion will be settled by ballot, by post and otherwise if necessary, provided that the President may give priority to any resolution or postpone the moving of any resolution for sufficient reasons. With these modifications the rules proposed by the Committee are approved and will be separately issued.

4. *Interpellations.*—The power to ask questions on matters of public interest or importance was given to the Legislative Council by Section 12 A of the Legislative Council Regulation as amended by Section 7 of Regulation I of 1914. The maximum number of interpellations that could be sent up by any member was fixed at 3 and the maximum number that could be answered at a session was originally fixed at 12. In December 1915 permission was given to any member who had asked a question to put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating the matter. In February 1916 the total number of questions that could be asked at a single Session was raised from 12 to 20. The present rules relating to interpellations are contained in Notification No. J. 425—Legis. 7-17-1, dated 8th August 1917, as amended by Notification No. G. 11444—Legis. 33-18-1, dated the 20th November 1919.

In the announcement it was promised that the number of interpellations that may be brought forward at a Session of the Legislative Council would be substantially increased.

In the recommendations and rules made by the Committee in regard to interpellations they have proposed that no member shall be allowed to send up more than two questions for any Session of the Council. They have also proposed that if more than 20 questions are received the number of questions to be answered should be selected with reference to the importance of the questions, the priority of their receipt and the measure of support which they may have received from other non-official members. Government consider that there need be no restriction as to the total number of interpellations that may be put at a session, except that no member shall put more than two questions, thereby raising the maximum number of interpellations that may come up at any Session to 60. With this modification the rules proposed by the Committee are accepted and will be separately issued.

Qualifications of Voters and Candidates to the Legislative Council.

40. Under the existing rules, the qualifications of voters to the Legislative Council are identical with those of voters to the Representative Assembly. In view of the difference in the functions and the powers of the two bodies, the Reforms Committee consider that the franchise also should be different and they propose to fix the property qualifications of voters to the Legislative Council twice as high as those of voters to the Representative Assembly. They are also of opinion that while in respect of the Representative Assembly there need be no difference in the qualifications of voters and candidates, the qualifications of candidates should be higher than those of voters in the case of the Legislative Council. In conformity with these views, the Committee have proposed detailed rules regarding the qualifications and disqualifications of voters, candidates and members in connection with the several constituencies of the Legislative Council.

41. *Qualifications of Voters in rural Constituencies.*—The Committee recommend that in rural constituencies the following persons should be qualified to elect members to the Legislative Council:—

"(*a*) Every person—

(i) who is the registered occupant of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum payable to Government; or

(ii) who is a kadim tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 50 per annum to the holder of an alienated village (the Jaghirs of Yelandur and Sringeri excepted) to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or

(iii) who pays annually mohatarfa tax or municipal tax of not less than Rs. 10 to a Municipal Council.

(*b*) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire inam villages with a total beriz of Rs. 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in the district;

(*c*) Every graduate of a University who ordinarily resides in the constituency;

(*d*) Every person who is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops.

(*e*) Every person who pays income-tax to Government."

"NOTE.—If property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family or partnership, the family or partnership shall be adopted as a unit for deciding whether the qualification exists; and the vote shall be exercised in the case of a Hindu joint family by the manager thereof or the member authorised by a majority of a family and in other cases by the member or partner authorised in that behalf by a majority of a family or the partnership concerned."

"*Explanation.*—'Partnership' includes a company, firm, association, body of two or more guardians or trustees or the joint pattadars or other body possessing joint rights."

42. These rules are based, as stated above, on the view that the electorate to the Legislative Council should be different from the electorate to the Representative Assembly. Government accept this view and are pleased to approve of the proposal with the modification that as the franchise has been extended to the Jaghirs of Yelandur and Sringeri, the exception relating to these areas in clause (*a*) (ii) may be omitted.

43. *Qualifications of voters in urban constituencies.*—As regards urban constituencies, the Committee propose that the qualifications of voters may be the same as those of voters in rural constituencies except that, in respect of property qualifications, the qualifications laid down for voters at municipal elections shall be accepted in lieu of those prescribed for voters in rural constituencies of the Legislative Council. Government approve of this recommendation.

44. *Special Interests.*—The constituencies representing special interests and their electorates have been referred to in para....above.

45. *Qualifications of candidates and members in rural and urban constituencies.*—At present, the following persons are qualified to stand for election to the Legislative Council:—

(*a*) Any person who holds lands situated in the district, for which he pays an annual assessment to Government of Rs. 100 or holds inam lands similarly situated having a beriz of Rs. 150 or more, or pays an assessment of not less than Rs. 100 to an inamdar for lands so situated or mohatarfa or municipal taxes within the said area of not less than Rs. 15 and also possesses a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to take part in the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

(*b*) A Graduate of any Indian or English University of not less than ten years' standing, who has been resident in the district for at least three years previous to the election.

46. The Committee propose that the following persons should be eligible to stand for election to the Council:—

"(*a*) Any person—

(i) who holds lands, situated in the constituency, for which he pays an annual assessment to Government of Rs. 100; or

(ii) who pays assessment of not less than Rs. 100 to an inamdar for lands so situated; or

(iii) who pays mohatarfa or municipal taxes within the said area of not less than Rs. 15 ; or

(*b*) Any person who holds inam lands situated in the constituency, having a beriz of Rs. 250 or more ; or

(*c*) A Graduate of any Indian or English University of not less than ten years' standing, who has been resident in the district for at least three years previous to the election ; or

(*d*) Any person who pays an income-tax of Rs. 100"

47. In proposing these qualifications, the Committee have proceeded on the view that the property qualifications of candidates and members should be higher than those of voters. In the case of the Representative Assembly no such difference exists or is proposed and Government see no reason why in the case of the Legislative Council a distinction should be made which would have the effect of restricting the choice of the voters and narrowing down the class of persons from among whom the Legislative Council draws its members. For these reasons, Government are pleased to order that in lieu of the property qualifications proposed in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) above, the following shall be substituted:—

"(*a*) Every person—

(i) who is the registered occupant of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum payable to Government; or

(ii) who is a kadim tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 50 per annum to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or

(iii) who pays annually mohatarfa tax or municipal tax of not less than Rs. 10 to a Municipal Council.

(*b*) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire inam villages with a total beriz of Rs. 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in the district."

48. As proposed by the Committee, only Graduates of an Indian or Englise University of not less than ten years' standing who have been resident in the constituency for at least three years previous to the date of election shall by eligible for membership, as also persons paying an income-tax of Rs. 100 and above.

49. As regards candidates standing for election in connection with the represen tation of special interests and the Representative Assembly, the qualification will be the membership of the body returning the candidates.

Nomination to the District Board of the Member elected to the Legislative Council by a District Constituency.

50. In connection with the composition of the Legislative Council, the Committee suggest that the member elected by a District constituency to the Legislative Council should be nominated by the Government as a member of the District Board concerned if he is not already a member of such Board.

51. Government recognise that there are certain advantages in linking up the legislature with local bodies. The suggestion of the Committee however refers only to the Legislative Council and does not extend to the Representative Assembly. Further, it relates only to District Boards and does not take Municipal Councils into consideration. Government also observe that there are certain inconveniences involved in giving effect to the Committee's proposal. It would mean the nomination of a member of a provincial body to a local body and the nomination would be independent of the member's desire or qualifications to serve on such local body. Difficulties of a practical character would also arise in the event of the term of the two bodies not synchronising with each other. For these reasons, Government consider that the object which the Committee have in view in making the suggestion can, for the present, be achieved

by the suitable exercise by the Government of the power, which they possess under the present rules, of nominating members to District Boards.

PART III.

Standing Committees.

52. Government have for a long time past recognised the desirability of associating representatives of the people with officials in the consideration of important measures, and committees consisting of officials and non-officials have been constituted to deal with a great variety of subjects. The present Budget Finance Committee consisting of officials and non-officials was constituted in pursuance of this policy. The Government considered however that permanent committees constituted on a popular basis and possessing defined powers and functions would be more useful and, accordingly, in the announcement made by the Dewan last year, it was stated that in order to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the every day administration of the State, one or more Standing Committees consisting of members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly would be appointed in an advisory capacity on the model of the Standing Committees of the Indian Legislature; that the members would be selected from a panel to be elected by the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council respectively from among themselves; that meetings of the Standing Committees would be held under the Chairmanship of a Member of Government and summoned at such times and as frequently as may be decided by the Dewan, and that all major questions of general policy on which the Member in charge of the department concerned desired the advice of the Committee would be placed before it.

53. The Committee have submitted the following recommendations in order to give effect to this announcement:—

(*a*) that Standing Committees should be constituted to advise on the following Departments or groups of Departments:—

(1) Medical, Sanitation and Public Health,
(2) Education,
(3) Local Self-Government, and
(4) Railways, Industries and Commerce.

(*b*) That Government may at their discretion appoint additional Committees for other Departments or add other Departments to the above Committees.

(*c*) That the election of the panel by each House shall take place by ballot.

(*d*) That the number of members for each Standing Committee shall be six—three representing the Legislative Council and three the Representative Assembly.

(*e*) That the panel will consist of ten members from each House for each Committee.

54. The recommendations of the Committee have been carefully considered by Government and they are pleased to order that for the present three Standing Committees may be formed, one in connection with the Railway, Electrical and Public Works Departments, one in connection with Local Self-Government and the Department of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation. Government may at their discretion appoint additional Committees for other Departments or add other Departments to the above Committees. In view of the formation of a Standing Committee of Finance and Taxation, the present Budget Finance Committee becomes superfluous and is abolished. As there will be separate Development Boards for Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce, Government consider it unnecessary to have Standing Committees in connection with them.

55. Each Standing Committee will consist of six members as proposed by the Committee, but having regard to the larger strength of the Assembly and its preponderatingly non-official character as compared with the Legislative Council, four

of the members will represent the Representative Assembly and the remaining two the Legislative Council. These members will be selected by Government out of a panel of fifteen members elected by ballot by the Representative Assembly and ten members elected in the same manner by the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

56. Detailed rules regarding the formation and working of these Committees will be separately issued.

Formation of a Committee of the Legislative Council on Public Accounts.

57. The Committee have recommended the constitution of a committee of the Legislative Council on Public Accounts in addition to the Standing Committee on Finance and Taxation now sanctioned. This latter committee consists of members from the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and its main function is to advise Government on their proposals for the appropriation of revenue and other moneys in connection with the preparation of the annual State Budget. When the Budget is placed before the Legislative Council, that body in voting on the demands for appropriations, exercises control in respect of the objects on which Government moneys may be spent and the amounts that may be spent on each object. Government agree that the Council should also be in a position to know to what extent its wishes, as expressed in its grant of demands, have been complied with. The formation of a Committee of the Legislative Council which will scrutinise the Audit and Appropriation reports of the Audit Department of Government and bring to the notice of the Council all deviations from its intentions is necessary for this purpose, and Government are accordingly pleased to sanction the Committee's proposal. Rules regarding the formation and working of the Committee will issue separately.

PART IV.

Economic Development Work.

58. The Mysore Economic Conference was started in the year 1911 with the object of associating men of enlightenment, public spirited citizens, prominent agriculturists, merchants, etc., with the officers of Government in their deliberations connected with the economic development of the State. The constitution and functions and the personnel of the Conference have changed from time to time and are at present regulated by Government Order No 514-66—E. C. 15-19-1, dated 12th July 1919. Under this order, the Conference was made a permanent adjunct to the administration with a strong and compact organization consisting of (1) a Central Economic Development Board for organizing and coordinating the work of all agencies, (2) three Provincial Boards dealing with Education, Agriculture, and Industries and Commerce and (3) a Board of Scientific Research and Advice. As regards work in the districts, economic development work was made an integral part of the functions of the local self-governing bodies. All the Boards were reconstituted so as to provide for the adequate representation of the Representative Assembly as well as of the agencies working in the districts, and of semi-official and private bodies devoted to economic work of any importance and of special interests. Provision was made for periodical meetings of these Boards as also for the meeting of the Conference as a whole.

59. When the scheme of constitutional reforms was being considered by Government, the question arose as to the place of the Economic Conference and the connected Boards in the constitutional arrangements contemplated by them. The matter was referred to the Committee with the request that the whole position may be carefully examined and suitable proposals submitted to the Government.

60. The Committee propose that there should be an Economic Development Board with three Central Boards of Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce respectively and that these Boards should be assigned a definite place in the constitution either by mention in the Proclamation as permanent institutions in the State or by statutory recognition. They also suggest that a connection may be established between the Central Boards on the one hand and the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council on the other by making provision for economic development questions being referred to these Boards at the instance of the Representative Assembly or the Legislative Council by means of resolutions requesting Government to refer such questions to them. They also submit proposals regarding the composition of the various Boards referred to above.

61. In accordance with the announcement contained in His Highness' Proclamation, the Advisory Boards connected with Economic Development work will be reconstituted and continued in close relationship with the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. There will be three of these Boards, one for Education, one for Agriculture and the third for Industries and Commerce. The existing Board of Scientific Advice will be abolished as a separate entity and its work will be taken up by a Sub-committee consisting of not more than seven members of the Industries and Commerce Board and such scientific experts from out side as may be co-opted by them. A Conference of these Boards will be held at least once a year under the presidency of the Dewan and all the members of the Boards, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and such other persons as may be specially selected by Government shall be summoned for the Conference. The total number of members of the Conference shall not exceed 100.

62. As regards the composition of the three Central Boards, Government are pleased to approve of the proposals of the Committee with a slight modification in the case of the Board of Industries and Commerce.

63. The Board of Education will consist of:—

(1) The Inspector-General of Education (Exofficio).
(2) A representative of the Mysore University.
(3) A representative of High School Teachers.
(4) A representative of Missionary Schools.
(5) A representative of Private Schools (aided and unaided).
(6) A woman representative of Female Education.
(7) A representative of Science teaching.
(8) A representative of Industrial and Technical Education.
(9) A representative of Physical Education (including Medical inspection and Hygiene).
(10) A representative of Mahomedan Education.
(11) A representative of Education of the Backward Classes.
(12) A representative of Depressed Classes.
(13) A representative of Primary Education.
(14) & (15) Two members to be elected by the Representative Assembly.
(16) & (17) Two members to be elected by the Legislative Council.
(18) & (19) Two nominees of the Government.

64. The Board of Agriculture will consist of:—

(1) The Director of Agriculture
(2) The Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
(3) The Revenue Commissioner.
(4) The Superintendent of Animal Husbandry (Live-stock Expert).
(5) The Superintendent of Sericulture.
(6) The Superintendent of Government Gardens.
(7) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
(8) One Deputy Commissioner to be nominated by the Government.
(9) A representative of the Agricultural Union.
(10) Two representatives of the Planting interest (one European
(11) and one Indian).
(12) The Agricultural Chemist
(13) The Conservator of Forests.
(14) to (17) Two representatives each from the Representative Assembly and from the Legislative Council.
(18) & (19) Two to be nominated by Government to represent Horticulture and Sericulture.
(20) to (22) Three members to be nominated by Government to represent agriculture who are large growers of sugar-cane, cotton and other important commercial crops.

65. The Board of Industries and Commerce will consist of—

(1) The Director of Industries and Commerce.
(2) The Conservator of Forests.
(3) The Director of Geology.
(4) The Chief Electrical Engineer.
(5) The Agent, Mysore Railways.
(6) & (7) Two representatives from the Representative Assembly.
(8) & (9) Two representatives from the Legislative Council.
(10) One representative of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.
(11) One representative of Banking interests.
(12) One representative of Mining and Factory labour.
(13) The Industrial Chemist.
(14) The Government Director, Mysore Iron Works.
(15) (16) & (17) Three representatives of the principal industries like textiles, mining, tanning, oils, etc.
(18) One representative of Industrial and Commercial Education.
(19) & (20) Two to be nominated by Government to represent other interests.

66. The representatives of the various interests and agencies referred to above will, as far as possible, be elected. The Chairmen of the Boards will ordinarily be the Members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja.

67. The rules regarding the meetings of the various Boards, the method of elections and other details relating to the working of the Boards will be separately issued.

PART V.

Decentralisation and development of Local Self-Government.

68. According to the present rules relating to the Representative Assembly there is no restriction as to the nature of the representations that may be brought up before the Assembly. All representations, whether of a general or of a local nature, are ordinarily included in the business of the Assembly. This, under the scheme of constitutional developments giving larger powers and functions to the Assembly, would not be convenient on account of the large volume of business to be gone through and it was accordingly stated in the Dewan's announcement that local subjects would not, as a rule, be allowed to be brought up before the Representative Assembly but would be brought within the scope of District Boards by suitably enlarging the functions of these Boards.

69. The Reforms Committee have made a general examination of the announcement and, in view of the importance of the points involved, they suggest a further consideration of the subject by a special committee with a view to a complete revision of the constitution and functions of the local bodies. They have also indicated some of the lines on which such revision may proceed. Their suggestions in the matter are contained in the following extract from the Report:—

"(1) Section 12 of the Local Boards Regulation should be amended so as to admit of the consideration by the District Board of all local subjects even if they do not fall within its purview under the existing Regulation.

(2) The Standing Committee of the Representative Assembly will refer subjects of a local nature to the District Board.

(3) All the communications of the District Board to the Heads of Departments and to Government on local or other subjects dealt with by it, the disposal of which does not fall within its powers, should pass through the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

(4) Subject to such further examination as may be necessary of the existing provisions of the Local Boards Regulation and of the rules thereunder, provision should be made for the exercise by the District Board of certain powers in the following three matters:—

(*a*) Provision should be specifically made in the Regulation authorising the President or any member deputed by the District Board to inspect institutions or works under the control of Government Departments for which contributions are made by the District

Board; and to take necessary steps for bringing defects to the notice of the Heads of Departments concerned, or of Government.

(*b*) Whenever there is a Departmental Committee in respect of the administration of any institutions to which the District Board contributes, the District Board should be represented on such committee.

(*c*) The District Board may also be represented in respect of other committees which Government may consider necessary.

(5) In the case of local subjects relating to Municipalities, Municipal Councils will consider and dispose of such subjects in the same manner as is laid down above for District Boards".

70. His Highness the Maharaja has, in the Proclamation promulgated this day, been pleased to command that the constitution, functions and powers of Municipal Councils, District and Taluk Boards and Village Panchayets should be revised so as to give them the largest possible measure of responsibility and autonomy in the administration of local affairs. This question has already been taken up and a Special Officer appointed to work out a scheme of further development of Local Self-Government with reference to the resolutions of the recent Local Self-Government Conference, and the Government will, in due course, undertake the necessary amendments to the existing Local Boards and Municipal Regulations in order to give full effect to the policy laid down above. Meantime, even under the existing Local Boards Regulation (Section 12), the District Board may pass a resolution on any question connected with the administration of the District. Rules will now be framed under this Regulation to facilitate discussion of these questions and submission of recommendations to Government. All local subjects hitherto brought up for the consideration of Government in the Representative Assembly will in future be dealt with to the extent provided for by such rules by the local bodies concerned, including Municipalities.

71. The main features of the constitutional changes that have been introduced this day may now be briefly summarised. In some important particulars the sanctioned scheme goes further than the Dewan's announcement of October 1922. Property qualifications of voters to the Representative Assembly have been reduced by one-half. A large number of urban constituencies have been created. The disqualification of women, on the ground of sex, from exercising the franchise has been removed. The result of these measures is that in the case of the Representative Assembly the total strength of the electorate is expected to increase from about 28,000 to over 100,000. The unscientific combination of direct and indirect elections in the Representative Assembly has been done away with. The representation of special interests has been systematised and Labour has been recognised as one of the special interests to be represented both in the Representative Assembly and on the Legislative Council. Adequate provision has been made for the representation of minorities under a scheme that seeks to avoid the widening and perpetuation of the cleavage between communities. Communities which form distinct social groups and are not likely to obtain their due share of representation are afforded special protection by the guarantee of a fixed number of seats both in the Representative Assembly and on the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly has been given a definite place in the Constitution and its position as a popular body placing before the Government the wants and wishes of the people and voicing public opinion in respect of legislation, taxation, finance and administrative measures generally has been recognised by Statute. The strength of the Legislative Council has been substantially raised and it has been given an increased elected element with a statutory non-official majority. By its power of voting on the State budget, it will in future have an effective voice in determining the financial policy of the Government. The association of the representatives of the people in the every day administration of the principal departments of Government is secured by the formation of Standing Committees consisting of members of both Houses. The Development Boards formed some years ago to secure the co-operation of the people in promoting the economic progress of the State have been reconstituted and continued in close relationship to the Representative Assembly and the

Legislative Council. Steps will be taken for granting to local bodies as large a measure of responsibility and autonomy as possible in the disposal of matters of local importance. Thus the existing institutions have been consolidated, their powers enlarged and their functions co-ordinated.

72. Government will now arrange for the immediate reconstitution of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, and take all necessary measures required to give full effect to these developments.

K. MATTHAN.
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—Dr. B. N. Seal, M.A., PH.D., D.SC.
Other Members of the Reforms Committee.
All Secretaries to Government.
All Heads of Departments.
Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
Press table.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

APPENDIX 1.

LIST OF RURAL CONSTITUENCIES.

No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of Members
1	Bangalore ..	Bangalore Taluk excluding the area comprised in the Bangalore City Municipality	3
2	Kolar ..	Kolar Taluk excluding Kolar Municipality	3
3	Tumkur ..	Tumkur Taluk excluding Tumkur Town Municipality	3
4	Mysore ..	Mysore Taluk excluding Mysore City Municipality	3
5	Hunsur ..	Hunsur Taluk	3
6	Seringapatam ..	Seringapatam Taluk excluding Seringapatam Town Municipality ..	3
7	Mandya ..	Mandya Taluk	3
8	Hassan ..	Hassan Taluk excluding Hassan Town Municipality	3
9	Manjarabad ..	Manjarabad Taluk	3
10	Channarayapatna ..	Channarayapatna Taluk	3
11	Tirthahalli ..	Tirthahalli Taluk	3
12	Shimoga ..	Shimoga Taluk excluding Shimoga Town Municipality	3
13	Sagar ..	Sagar Taluk	3
14	Sorab ..	Sorab Taluk	3
15	Chikmagalur ..	Chikmagalur Taluk excluding Chikmagalur Town Municipality	3
16	Kadur ..	Kadur Taluk	3
17	Koppa ..	Koppa Taluk	3
18	Bowringpet ..	Bowringpet Taluk excluding the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area and Bowringpet Municpal area ..	2
19	Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.	The area comprised within the local jurisdiction of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board constituted under Section 35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906	2
20	Dodballapur ..	Dodballapur Taluk excluding Dodballapur Municipal area ..	2
21	Hoskote ..	Hoskote Taluk	2
22	Kankanhalli ..	Kankanhalli Taluk excluding Kakanhalli Town Municipality ..	2
23	Magadi ..	Magadi Taluk excluding Māgadi Town Municipality	2
24	Mulbagal ..	Mulbagal Taluk excluding Mulbagal Municipal area	2
25	Srinivaspur ..	Srinivaspur Taluk	2
26	Goribidnur ..	Goribidnur Taluk	2
27	Sidlaghatta ..	Sidlaghatta Taluk	2
28	Kunigal ..	Kunigal Taluk	2
29	Maddagiri ..	Maddagiri Taluk excluding Maddagiri Town Municipality	2
30	Sira ..	Sira Taluk excluding Sira Town Municipality	2
31	Gubbi ..	Gubbi Taluk excluding Gubbi Town Municipality	2
32	Tiptur ..	Tiptur Taluk	2
33	Yedatore ..	Yedatore Taluk	2
34	Chamrajnagar ..	Chamrajanagar Taluk excluding Chamrajanagar Town Municipality ..	2
35	Nānjangud ..	Nanjangud Taluk excluding Nanjangud Town Municipality	2

List of Rural Constituencies—*concld.*

No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of Membes
36	Belur ..	Belur Taluk	2
37	Arsikere ..	Arsikere Taluk	2
38	Shikarpur ..	Shikarpur Taluk	2
39	Channagiri ..	Channagiri Taluk	2
40	Mudgere ..	Mudgere Taluk	2
41	Tarikere ..	Tarikere Taluk excluding Tarikere Town Municipality	2
42	Hiriyur ..	Hiriyur Taluk	2
43	Davangere ..	Davangere Taluk excluding Davangere Town Municipality	2
44	Challakere ..	Challakere Taluk	2
45	Chitaldrug ..	Chitaldrug Taluk excluding Chitaldrug Town Municipality	2
46	Nelamangala ..	Nelamangala Taluk	2
47	Devanhalli ..	Devanhalli Taluk excluding Devanhalli Town Municipality	2
48	Anekal ..	Anekal Taluk excluding Anekal Town Municipality	2
49	Channapatna ..	Channapatna Taluk excluding Channapatna Town Municipality ..	2
50	Chintamani ..	Chintamani Taluk excluding Chintamani Town Municipality ..	2
51	Malur ..	Malur Taluk ..	2
52	Chikballapur ..	Chikballapur Taluk excluding Chikballapur Town Municipality ..	2
53	Bagepalli ..	Bagepalli Taluk ..	2
54	Pavagada ..	Pavagada Taluk ..	2
55	Chiknayakanhālli ..	Chiknayakanhalli Taluk excluding Chiknayakanhalli Town Municipality ..	2
56	Heggaddevankote ..	Heggaddevankote Taluk ..	2
57	Malvalli ..	Malvalli Taluk excluding Malvalli Town Municipality ..	2
58	Nagamāngala ..	Nagamangala Taluk ..	2
59	Krishnarajpete ..	Krishnarajpete Taluk ..	2
60	Gundlupet ..	Gundlupet Taluk ..	2
61	T.-Narsipur ..	T.-Narsipur Taluk ..	2
62	Arakalgud ..	Arkalgud Taluk ..	2
63	Hole-Narsipur ..	Hole-Narsipur Taluk excluding Hole-Narsipur Town Municipality ..	2
64	Honnali ..	Honnali Taluk ..	2
65	Nagar ..	Nagar Taluk ..	2
66	Holalkere ..	Holalkere Taluk ..	2
67	Hosdurga ..	Hosdurga Taluk ..	2
68	Jagalur ..	Jagalur Taluk ..	2
69	Molakalmuru ..	Molkalmuru Taluk ..	2
70	Closepet ..	Closepet Sub-Taluk excldding Closepet Town Municipality ..	1
71	Gudibanda ..	Guidbanda Sub-Taluk ..	1
72	Alur ..	Alur Sub-Taluk ..	1
73	Kortagere ..	Koratagere Sub-Taluk ..	1
74	Turuvekere ..	Turuvekere Sub-Taluk ..	1
75	Narasimharajapura ..	Narasimharajpura Sub-Taluk ..	1
76	Kumsi ..	Kumsi Sub-Taluk ..	1
77	Harihār ..	Harihar Sub-Taluk excluding Harihar Town Municipality	1
78	Sringeri ..	Jahgir of Sringeri	1
79	Yelandur ..	Jahgir of Yelandur	1
		Total ..	165

APPENDIX 2.

List of Urban Constituencies.

No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of Members
1	Bangalore City ..	Bangalore City Municipal area ..	4
2	Mysore City ..	Mysore City do ..	4
3	Davangere ..	Davangere Town Municipal area ..	1
4	Shimoga ..	Shimoga do ..	1
5	Tumkur ..	Tumkur do ...	1
6	Kolar ..	Kolar do ..	1
7	Channapatna ..	Channapatna do ..	1
8	Chikballapur ..	Chikballapur do ..	1
9	Chikmagalur ..	Chikmagalur do ..	1
10	Chitaldrug ..	Chitaldrug do ..	1
11	Hassan ..	Hassan do ..	1
12	Tarikere ..	Tarikere do ..	1
13	Dodballapur ..	Dodballapur do ..	1
14	Nanjangud ..	Nanjangud do ..	1
*15	Malvalli ..	Malvalli do ..	1
16	Seringapatam ..	Seringapatam do ..	1
17	Chamrajnagar ..	Chamrajnagar do ..	1
18	Hole-Narsipur ..	Hole-Narsipur do ..	1
19	Chiknayakanhalli ..	Chiknayakanhalli do ..	1
*20	Anekal ..	Anekal do ..	1
21	Chintamani ..	Chintamani do ..	1
22	Harihar ..	Harihar do ..	1
23	Bowringpet ..	Bowringpet do ..	1
*24	Kankanhalli ..	Kankanhalli do ..	1
25	Mulbagal ..	Mulbagal do ..	1
26	Sira ..	Sira do ..	1
*27	Closepet ..	Closepet do ..	1
*28	Devenhalli ..	Devanhalli do ..	1
29	Gubbi ..	Gubbi do ..	1
30	Maddagiri ..	Maddagiri do ..	1
*31	Magadi ..	Magadi do ..	1
		Total ..	37

* These will be recognised as constituencies after they have been declared as Town Municipalities.

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